their policies; in Delhi, in some hospitals, like Laxmi Nagar hospital and North and South Avenue hospitals, they are implementing computerization programme and through this computerization one can know the indenting of the medicines. Like that, we are implementing these policies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next supplementary?

SHRI LALIT SURI: No, Sir, thank you.

श्री सभापति: नेक्स्ट क्वैश्चन 409.

श्री यशवन्त सिन्हा: सर, मेरा एक सवाल 413 पर है, this is also related and we can club the two questions.

श्री सभापति: 409 पर है।

श्री यशवन्त सिन्हा: क्वैश्चन नं॰ 409 के साथ एक दूसरा सवाल है 413 पर, दोनों Wheat import Is related हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप बिना मिलाए क्वैश्चन पूछ लेना। क्वैश्चन नं॰ 409।

आयातित गेहूं का मूल्य

***409. डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी†:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2006-07 के दौरान गेहूं आयात करने के लिए किए गए निर्णय के अंतर्गत अभी तक किए गए खरीद सौदों के अनुसार, आयातित गेहूं का मूल्य 950 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बनता है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस आयातित गेहूं का वास्तविक मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस गेहूं को भारत के बंदरगाहों तक पहुंचाने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की जाएगी?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) सरकार ने केवल दक्षिणी राज्यों के लिए 5 लाख टन गेहूं आयात करने हेतु राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्राधिकृत किया है।

---

†सभा में यह प्रश्न डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी द्वारा पूछा गया।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अंतिम रूप दी गई निविदा के अनुसार 5 लाख टन गेहूं का आयात करने का अनुबंध निम्नतम बोलीदाता, मैसर्स आस्ट्रेलिया व्हीट बोर्ड को 178.75 अमरीकी डालरप्रति टन (लागत और भाड़ा) के मूल्य पर दिया गया है। पत्तन पर उतरान लागत 1 अमरीकी डालर के लिए 44.65 रुपये की दर से भारतीय मुद्रा में 798.12 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बैठती है।

(ग) चूंकि इस अनुबंध को लागत और भाड़ा आधार पर अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इसलिए भारतीय पत्तनों तक आने वाली ढुलाई लागत आपूर्तिकर्ता को अदा किए जाने वाले गेहूं के मूल्य में शामिल की गई है।

Price of the imported wheat

†*409. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:††
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the procurement contracts finalized so far as per the decision to import wheat during 2006-07, the price of the imported wheat works-out to be Rs. 950 per quintal;

(b) if not, the original price of this imported wheat; and

(c) the total amount that would be incurred on transporting wheat to the ports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government authorized the State Trading Corporation (STC) to import 5.00 lakh MTs of wheat for the Southern States only.

(b) As per the tender finalized by the STC, the contract for import of 5.00 lakh tones of wheat has been awarded to the lowest bidder M/s. Australian Wheat Board at a price of US $ 178.75 per metric tonne (cost & freight). The landed cost at the ports works out to Rs. 798.12 per quintal in Indian currency @ Rs. 44.65 for 1 US $

(c) As the contract has been finalized on "cost & freight" basis, the transportation cost to the Indian ports is included in the price of wheat to be paid to the suppliers.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

†† The question was actually ashed on the floor of the House by DR. Murti Manohar Joshi.

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सभापतिजी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, जिसें पर मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि केवल प्रश्नोत्तर से ही इसका समाधान नहीं होगा, इस पर लम्बी चर्चा की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी।

श्री सभापति: आप पहले अपना सवाल तो उठाइए, फिर देखेंगे।

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सवाल तो इसीलिए उठाया है। पहला सवाल इसमें से यह उठता है कि आप 798 रुपए 12 पैसे पर क्विंटल का दाम विदेशी आयातित गेहूं को दे रहे हैं और आप कहते हैं कि इसे आपने दक्षिण भारत के लिए विशेष रूप से आयात किया है। आप पहले तो यह बताएं कि भारतीय किसान को 650 रुपया समर्थन मूल्य है, आप उसे क्यों नहीं आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं, जबकि आप 798 रुपया देकर विदेश से अनाज मंगा रहे हैं?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या आप दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को अधिक मूल्य पर अनाज देंगे, क्योंकि आपने विशेष रूप से उनके लिए 798 रुपए के हिसाब से अनाज मंगाया है?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि आप यह भी कहते हैं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में कमी न हो, इसलिए आपने इसको मंगाया है, तो क्या आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का दाम बढ़ाएंगे।

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का पहला प्रश्न है कि हम लोगों ने न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया, अगर हम न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पहले बढ़ाए होते, तो जो गेहूं के सह-उत्पाद हैं-आटा, मैदा, उन सबका दाम बढ़ता। मेरे मंत्रालय का काम किसान हितों को तो देखना है ही, उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को भी देखना है। जो 650 रुपया एसएसपी है, अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा, जो wheat traditional procuring States हैं, वहां से हम इसमें freight charges जोड़ कर इसे southern States में ले जाते, तो उससे imported wheat का जो दाम है, जिसका 5 लाख टन आयात हुआ था, उससे उसका दाम और ज्यादा होता ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री यशवन्त सिन्हा: कितना होता, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन पर कितना खर्च होता? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: अगर एक-एक कर के पूछा जाए तो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: यह तो आप जो उत्तर दे रहे हैं, उसी में शामिल है। आप ने कहा कि ज्यादा होता तो कितना ज्यादा होता, यह आप बताइए?

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, इकॉनोमिक कॉस्ट 10 रुपए 30 पैसे प्रति किलो आएगा। सर, पंजाब से इकॉनोमिक कॉस्ट में फ्रेट चार्जेज और रखने के चार्जेज- यह सारा कुछ जोड़ेंगे ... (**व्यवधान**)... मैं 10 रुपए 30 पैसे प्रति किलो बोल रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं एक साथ सारे सदस्यों का उत्तर नहीं दे सकता । अगर एक-एक कर के प्रश्न पूछा जाए तो मैं सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए खड़ा हूं, यहां मौजूद हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एस॰ एस॰ अहलुवालिया: 10 रुपए 30 पैसे, सर यह बात समझ नहीं आई? आप का प्रति किलो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का क्या रेट है?

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, जहां हजारों क्विंटल ट्रांसपोर्ट होता है और आप का प्रति किलो का कैलकुलेशन है। यह कौन सा कैलकुलेशन है? अभी तक जो अनाज यहां से दक्षिण को दे रहे हैं, उस में 10 रुपए 30 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल का चार्ज जोड़कर उन से चार्ज किया जा रहा है?

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा सवाल उठाया है कि इम्पोर्ट क्यों किया गया? सर, आयात इसलिए हुआ कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री एस॰ एस॰ अहलुवालिया: पहले प्रश्न का तो जवाब दे दीजिए।

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सर, देश में पी॰डी॰एस॰ और दूसरी स्कीम्स के लिए गेहूं की खपत है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, मुख्य प्रश्न का जवाब ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति: पहले जवाब देने दीजिए।...(**व्यवधान**)... आप जवाब देने दीजिए...(**व्यवधान**).

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: जवाब कहां दे रहे हैं?

श्री सभापति: जो भी जवाब दे रहे हैं, देने दीजिए, सुनिए आप।

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is not open to the Minister to say anything in this House.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I have to give a relevant reply. ...(*Interruptions*) .... I have to give a pointed reply. ...(*Interruptions*) .... Whatever has been asked, I am answering that.

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा: हम आप से कह रहे हैं कि आप ब्रेक-अप दीजिए कि उत्तर भारत के व्हीट को दक्षिण भारत पहुंचाने में क्या खर्च आ रहा है?

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: मैं दे दूंगा कि किस स्टेट में, कहां ले जाने में कितना खर्च पड़ेगा, मैं भेज दूंगा।

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा: केरल में, कर्नाटक में, तमिलनाडु में, पांडिचेरी में जाने में कितना खर्च आ रहा है?

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: मैं भिजवा दूंगा।

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: आप व्हीट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, यह किसानों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**) ...देश के किसानों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं।...(**व्यवधान**) ...एक तरफ तो देश

का किसान अनाज पैदा कर रहा है ...(**व्यवधान**) ...दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बात हो रही है। आप व्हीट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। आप किसानों के हाल पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस से आज यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...देश में 70 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी खेती पर निर्भर करती है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।

प्रो॰ राम देव भंडारी: अगर 10 लोग एक साथ जवाब पूछेंगे तो जवाब कैसे आएगा? सर 10 लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप बोलने तो दीजिए, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। उन्हें एक बार बोलने दीजिए, फिर असंतुष्ट हों तो बता दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...आप बैठिए। अगर एक बार में 10 माननीय सदस्य एक साथ प्रश्न पूछेंगे तो क्या वह जवाब दे सकते हैं?

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, वह मेरी पहली सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब तो दे दें। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... सर, मेरी पहली सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब पूरा नहीं हुआ।

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरी सप्लीमेंटरी पूछेंगे?

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सर, दूसरी सप्लीमेंटरी पूछना मेरा राइट है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, वृंदा जी आप बैठ जाइए।

डा॰ मुरली मनोहर जोशी: सभापति जी, आयातित गेहूं के संबंध में इस की फाइटो-सेनेट्री और सेनेट्री कंडीशंस का सवाल भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आज तमाम ऐसे जहाज पोर्ट पर खड़े हैं जिन के बारे में यह कहा जा रहा है कि--उन में टॉक्सिन है, या विष है जोकि पेस्टीसाइड्स के कारण मौजूद है या खरपतवार है और यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि इसमें 11 या 12 एग्जॉटिक सीड्स हैं, जिनमें से एक पार्थेनियम भी है, जिसे कांग्रेस घास कहा जाता था, जो इत्तेफाक से इस देश में पहले से ही मौजूद है, वह इस देश के लिए हानिकारक होगी। इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है? अगर आपने यह अनाज मैदा, आटा और बिस्किट के लिए मंगाया है, तो लोगों को मैदा, आटा और बिस्किट में आप क्या खिलाना चाहते हैं, यह तो बताइए? देश के साथ यह क्या मजाक हो रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उसके लिए मैसूर के लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठित सीएफटीआरआई संस्थान द्वारा उसकी जांच कराई गई थी। उन्होंने उसका उत्तर दिया है कि जो गेहूं बाहर से आया है, उसकी क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी है। इसलिए ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: नहीं सर, उसमें पेस्टिसाइड 50 टाइम्स ज्यादा है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...यह सीएफटीआरआई, मैसूर की बात है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इसमें 50 टाइम्स ज्यादा पेस्टिसाइड है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...परमिसिबल लिमिट 0.5 है और उसमें 2.5 निकला है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: आपने किससे जांच कराई है और जांच का परिणाम क्या है? ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, यह सीएफटीआरआई, मैसूर की रिपोर्ट है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ... पेस्टिसाइड 50 गुणा ज्यादा है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: मैडम, मैं आपको रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध करा देता हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: 0.5 परमिसिबल है और उसमें 2.5 निकला है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, 24 फरवरी को इसी सदन में इसी सवाल पर प्रोक्योरमेंट के बारे में बहस हुई। आदरणीय यशवंत सिन्हा जी का भी सवाल है और आपने कहा कि हम उस संबंध में भी सवाल उठा सकते हैं।

सर मेरे सवाल के दो भाग हैं। पहला भाग यह है और हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बात पर आपत्ति जताते हुए कि यह इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट पॉलिसी पूरी फूड मिस मैनेजमेंट की एक मिसाल है। उस समय जब हम लोगों ने इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट का सवाल उठाया, तो शरद पवार जी ने कहा कि उनको उम्मीद है कि इस रवी सीजन में 162 लाख टन का प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाएगा। लेकिन अभी जो रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं, उनसे यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि सरकार की प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी के गलत आधार के कारण पूरे तौर पर प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को तमाम इजाजतें देने के कारण आज सरकार की प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी में एक जबरदस्त घाटा हुआ है। सरकार ने उस आश्वासन के बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई है और दूसरी ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: एक सवाल ही करिए ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, यह इसी से संबंधित है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: संबंधित होगा, लेकिन एक हो क्वैश्चन करिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...एक ही क्वैश्चन करिए, Let the minister reply ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, यह इसी से संबंधित है। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...सर, यह इसी से संबंधित है ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सभापति: आपने एक क्वैश्चन कर लिया। अब उसका जवाब देने दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: आदरणीय सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जो दूसरा भाग है, वह इसी से संबंधित है। सप्लीमेंटरी इसी से है। ...(व्यवधान) ... सर, जो स्टैंडर्ड्स हैं ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री शरद यादव: सभापति जी, यह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। इन्हें पूछने दीजिए। आपके रहते यह सारा घपला हो रहा है। इनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, हमने जो सवाल किया, उन्होंने तो उसका जवाब ही नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान) ...उसमें 50 गुणा ज्यादा पेस्टिसाइड है। ...(व्यवधान) ...आप उसका तो जवाब दिलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान) ... आप अगला सवाल पूछवा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ....

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, यह पार्लियामेंट को टेक फॉर ग्रांट ले रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, उसमें 50 गुणा ज्यादा पेस्टिसाइड है। ...(व्यवधान) ...उसका जवाब तो आए, फिर अगला सवाल पुछवाइए। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, 17 मार्च को अन स्टॉर्ड क्वैश्चन संख्या 2447 के जवाब में सरकार ने स्पेसिफिकेशंस के बारे में पूरी डिटेल्स दी। ...(व्यवधान) ...इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट के स्पेसिफिकेशंस के बारे में ...(व्यवधान) ...

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*.... इनको जवाब देने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, सरकार ने व्हीट के स्पेसिफिकेशंस के बारे में सदन में एक लिस्ट दी, लेकिन उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के पीठ के पीछे उन स्पेसिफिकेशंस को बदल दिया। ...(व्यवधान) ... पूरे स्पेसिफिकेशंस को बदल दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...आप खड़े होकर जवाब दीजिए ...(व्यवधान) ...आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान) ...आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान) ...यह नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान) ...यह नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान) ...

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि हम लोगों का प्रोक्योरमेंट के संबंध में पहले 162 लाख टन का आकलन था। लेकिन मार्केट प्राइस बढ़ जाने के कारण हमारे एमएसपी से मार्केट प्राइस ज्यादा था। हमारा आकलन निश्चित रूप से फेल हो गया है। गेहूं का 162 लाख टन का जो हमारा एस्टिमेट था, आज हम उससे कम 95 और 100 लाख टन के बीच में रह गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: महोदय, आयातित गेहूं में परमिसिबल लिमिट से 50 गुणा ज्यादा पेस्टिसाइड है। परमिसिबल लिमिट 0.5 है, लेकिन उसमें यह 2.5 है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

डा॰ अखिलेश प्रसाद सिंह: जब उत्तर नहीं सुनेंगे, तो ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप वैसे गेहूं को पीडीएस के थ्रू बेच कर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य से खिलवाड़ क्यों करना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान) ...हमारा यह सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: How can she raise that question? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the proper way to put a question .....*(Interruptions)*.....

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, यह लोगों के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ा सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान) ...आप यह क्या जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सभापति जी। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सर, हमारे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आ रहा, हम वाक-आऊट कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान) ...एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, I may be permitted to put a supplementary .....*(Interruptions)*.....

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, यूएस लॉबी के दबाव में इन्होंने स्पेसिफिकेशन बदल दिए हैं। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, कृपया सुन लीजिए, इस क्वैश्चन के ऊपर यह है कि इसको मैं अभी पोस्टपोन करता हूं। बाद में इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो जाएगी, अगर आप नोटिस दे देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY Instead of postponing, let him reply to the question first ...*(Interruptions)*... We can have one more discussion on this ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the hon. Minister agree for a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर इसका मंत्री जी जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: इस प्रश्न को मैं पोस्टपोन करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान) ...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, if a notice is given for discussion, the Government

is ready to discuss the matter and respond to the queries ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: हां, मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे उस वक्त, जब आप नोटिस देंगे इसका। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आज तो नहीं हो सकता है, अभी नहीं होगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सभापति जी, स्पेसिफिकेशन के संबंध में क्या हुआ? मंत्री जी बताएं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: This is the second time that this question has come up before the House ...*(Interruptions)*... You can direct the Government to have a Half-an-Hour discussion on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...देखिए, अभी तो कुछ होगा नहीं। अगर माननीय सदस्यों का नोटिस आ जाएगा, तो तारीख तय करके मैं गवर्नमेंट से जवाब दिलाऊंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दें। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, you can give a direction ...*(Interruptions)*... You can, as well, give a direction to the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: लेकिन अभी कैसे होगा? गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्ट भी कर दूं, तो क्या आज दे देंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**) ...आपको नोटिस देने में आपत्ति क्या है? आप नोटिस देंगे, तो जवाब आ जाएगा। उस समय सारे इश्यूज डिसकश हो जाएंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: We will give a notice. There is no problem on that ....*(Interruptions)*....

श्री सभापति: गवर्नमेंट तैयार रहेगी। आपका नोटिस आ जाएगा, सारा जवाब दे देंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...नोटिस देने में दिक्कत क्या हो रही है?

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: सर, यूएस के दबाव में स्पेसिफिकेशन बदले गए हैं।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप इस तरह की जो बातें कर रही हैं, इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। मैं क्वैश्चन को ही पोस्टपोन कर रहा हूं। क्वैश्चन पोस्टपोन होने के बाद आप नोटिस देंगे, तो उसके ऊपर चर्चा हो जाएगी।

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Sir, this is the second occasion ...*(Interruptions)*... Earlier, Shri Sharad Pawar has given reply on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शाहिद सिद्दिकी: सर, नोटिस का कोई नोटिस नहीं लिया जाता। इस तरह का यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You don't want to hear the reply from the hon. Minister ....*(Interruptions)*.... How can it be? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: यह क्वैश्चन पोस्टपोन कर दिया है। बैठ जाइए, आप। नैक्स्ट क्वैश्चन नंबर-410, श्री अमर सिंह। ...(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, our Government has never ignored any notice that you have admitted and we shall not ignore any notice ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You see, the Question has been postponed. Now, Question No. 410.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आप एक आश्वासन दे दीजिए। मेरा निवेदन है, प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप एक आश्वासन दे दीजिए। हम नोटिस तो देंगे, लेकिन इसके ऊपर जब चर्चा होगी, तो प्रधानमंत्री जी मौजूद रहेंगे।

श्री सभापति: प्रधानमंत्री जी मौजूद रहेंगे या नहीं रहेंगे, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन चर्चा जरूर होगी।

श्री प्रियरंजन दास मुंशी: सर, डिसकशन लेने को हम तैयार हैं, हमने पहले ही कहा है और सरकार उस पर जवाब भी देगी। Hon. Member will appreciate that the hon. Prime Minister's time is precious. I will have to consult the hon. Prime Minister's engagements and time. If, on every issue, he wants that the hon. Prime Minister remain present, it is not possible. It becomes very difficult. I say with full responsibility and the spirit with which the hon. Member has said that you put all queries to the Government and the Government is prepared to respond to all queries.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister will understand our anxiety. Since the hon. Prime Minister is here, we are asking for it. We understand that he is busy. But, we are taking the opportunity of his presence in the House. Therefore, we want this answer. Since the hon. Minister gave us an assurance that we will have a proper discussion on this and the Minister concerned will reply to the debate. It is okay for us.

SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, in this Session itself we admit the notice. I say with responsibility that there would be a proper discussion and reply from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

AIDS Hospital at Bellary

*401. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for establishment of 100 bedded AIDS Hospital at Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary, is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when a final decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In 2005, NACO worked with the WHO on developing a proposal for providing a comprehensive package of services at all levels of health care in three districts namely Bellary in Karnataka, Madurai in Tamil Nadu and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh on pilot basis. At that time Karnataka State AIDS Control Society suggested to earmark 50 of the 278 beds in the District TB and Chest Diseases Hospital as a model care and support center to cater to HIV AIDS patients.

However, with the availability of resources under the Global Fund Projects, NACO has provided access to these services in most districts of high prevalent States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Manipur as per the need. Accordingly, at Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary, one ART center has been established and 93 persons are being provided anti retroviral therapy free of cost.

Besides, due to the policy of the Government of India to mainstream HIV/AIDS within the public health infrastructure, there is no proposal to establish exclusive hospital or earmark beds for treatment of AIDS separately, more particularly because it may result in further stigmatization of HIV infected persons.

Laying of Wardha-Nanded-Yavatmal rail line

*403. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since forwarded the project regarding laying of rail line in Wardha-Nanded-Yavatmal to the Planning Commission for approval as promised by the Railway Minister in the Budget Session;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, by when Government are likely to forward the above project to the Planning Commission for approval?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The survey for the new line from Wardha to Nanded *via* Yavatmal has been undertaken and field studies have been completed. The proposal would be processed further for necessary approvals after receipt of survey report which is expected to be available by July, 2006.

Pollution in Ganga

*406. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pollution of holy river Ganga has assumed serious proportion inspite of action plans phase-I (1992-97) and Phase-II (1995-2001);

(b) if so, the steps being considered to minimize the pollution level of the river;

(c) whether Government are considering to ask the concerned States for raising money by levying minimum user charges; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With the completion of the works of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I (1985-2000) as well as projects undertaken under GAP Phase-II (1995 onwards) and notwithstanding the phenomenal increase in urban population leading to substantial increase in the pollution load of the river Ganga over the past years, its water quality has shown improvement at major locations over its pre-GAP quality. A tabular Statement is attached (*See* below).

Under the Ganga Action Plan Phase-I, pollution abatement works of Ganga river were taken up in 25 cities spread over the States of UP, Bihar

and West Bengal and a sewage treatment capacity of 865 million litres per day was created. Under the Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, pollution abatement works of the river in 59 towns covering the States of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal are in progress. Fruther, a loan agreement with the Japan Bank of International Co-operation (JBIC) has been signed by the Government for taking up pollution abatement works in the river at Varanasi. Assistance has also been sought for from the JBIC for similar projects at Allahabad, Kanpur and Lucknow.

(c) and (d) The Urban Local Bodies/State Governments have been encouraged to consider innovative ways for raising revenue for meeting the operation and maintenance costs by adopting measures, such as, levying user charges, sale of sludge, generation of power from bio-gas in sewage treatment plants etc.

Statement

WATER QUALITY DATA FOR RIVER GANGA
(Lean Season Average i.e. March-June)

Sl.No	Station/Location	DO(mg/l)		BOD(mg/l)	
		1986	2005	1986	2005
1.	Rishikesh	8.1	8.50	1.7	1.00
2.	Hardwar D/s	8.1	8.10	1.8	1.40
3.	Garhmukteshwar	7.8	7.80	2.2	2.00
4.	Kannauj U/S	7.2	8.50	5.5	1.70
5.	Kannauj D/S	NA	7.60	NA	4.50
6.	Kanpur U/S	7.2	6.20	7.2	4.30
7.	Kanpur D/S	6.7	4.70	8.6	5.40
8.	Allahabad U/S*	6.4	8.50	11.4	5.50
9.	Allahabad D/S*	6.6	8.40	15.5	3.10
10.	Varanasi U/S*	5.6	8.60	10.1	2.00
11.	Varanasi D/S*	5.9	8.30	10.6	2.30
12.	Patna U/S	8.4	7.44	2.0	2.00
13.	Patna D/S	8.1	8.00	2.2	2.20
14.	Rajmahal	7.8	7.40	1.8	1.80
15.	Palta	NA	7.00	NA	3.10
16.	Uluberia	NA	5.40	NA	2.60

Bathing Water Quality Criteria: DO equal to or more than 5.0 mg/l
BOD equal to or less than 3.0 mg/l

* Lean Season averages (March '05)

Note: The water quality monitoring has been done by independent reputed institues like Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Hardwar, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, Indian Toxiological Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow, etc.

Outstanding dues of Hospitals

*410. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of outstanding dues as on the 31st March, 2006 of the Escorts Hospital, Agarsen Hospital and Mata Chanan Devi Hospital in Delhi, which are providing medical facilities to the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries;

(b) since when these dues are pending and the reasons for not releasing the same; and

(c) by when these dues are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Details of outstanding dues as on 31st March, 2006 in respect of Escorts Hospital, Agarsen Hospital and Mata Chanan Devi Hospital in Delhi are as under:—

Name of Hospital	Number of bills pending	Total claimed amount
Escorts Hospital	16	3.60 crore
Maharaja Agarsen Hospital	16	2.80 crore
Mata Chanan Devi Hospital	18	2.20 crore

(b) and (c) These bills pertain to the period of November, 2005, to February, 2006. Payments to these hospitals were stopped after some irregularities by private empanelled hospitals were reported. Consequently, these hospitals stopped credit facilities to CGHS beneficiaries. It was, therefore, decided that while payments would be resumed, payments equivalent to bills raised for three months would be held back at any point of time in case recovery is required to be made from these hospitals on the basis of medical audit. Otherwise, clearing of bills is a continuous process and the bills pertaining to November, 2005, and December, 2005, in respect of these three recognized hospitals under CGHS are now being cleared.

Locomotives in Operation

*411. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:
SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 442 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd December, 2005 and state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of locomotives in operation as on 31st March, 2000 and 31st March, 2005; and

(c) the number of locomotives aged out during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) The number of new passenger trains introduced during the last five years are as under:

(Trains in single)

Year	New Passenger trains introduced
2000-01	99
2001-02	144
2002-03	188
2003-04	162
2004-05	104

(b) Number of locomotives in operation is as under:—

As on	Total
31-03-2000	6669
31-03-2005	7194

(c) Number of locomotives aged out during last five years is as under:—

Year	Number of locomotives
2000-01	132
2001-02	96
2002-03	44
2003-04	46
2004-05	68

Revenue earning of Railways

*412. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are on the up-swing in revenue earnings during 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the contribution of the East Coast Railway in the above share?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The total revenue earnings of Indian Railway for 2005-06 (approximate) are Rs. 54377 crore registering a growth by Rs. 7339 crore (15.6%) over 2004-05.

(b) Category-wise details of up-swing during 2005-06 (Approximate) over 2004-05 is as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Category	Earning		Variation in amount (Approx)	% age growth
	2004-05	2005-06		
Passenger	14112.54	15041.42	928.88	6.58
Other Coaching	990.28	1138.34	148.06	14.95
Goods	30778.40	36405.20	5626.80	18.28
Sundry	1157.03	1792.43	635.40	54.92
TOTAL	47038.25	54377.39	7339.14	15.60

(c) The total revenue earnings of East Coast Railway during 2005-06 (Approx.) are Rs. 3947.28 crore which contribute 7.26% of the total revenue earnings of the Indian Railways and shows growth by 635.06 crore (19.17%) over 2004-05. The category-wise earnings of East Coast Railway for 2005-06 (approx.) are indicated below:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Category	Earning 2004-05	Earning 2005-06 (Appox)	Variation in amount	%age growth	%age of Indian Railways Earnings
Passenger	300.20	333.04	32.84	10.94	2.21
Other Coaching	16.47	25.28	8.81	53.49	2.22
Goods	2970.22	3569.23	599.01	20.17	9.80
Sundry	25.33	19.73	-5.60	-22.11	1.10
TOTAL	3312.32	3947.28	635.06	19.17	7.26

Wheat import

*413. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to import another 1.5 million to 2 million tonnes of wheat through the State Trading Corporation (STC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In addition to import of 5.00 lakh tonnes of wheat approved by the Government in February, 2006, import of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat has also been allowed by the Government, through the State Trading Corporation (STC), for which tender has been floated by the STC on 8-5-2006.

The decision to import 30 lakh tonnes was taken in view of the following:

(i) Stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1-4-2006 was 20 lakh tonnes which was 20 lakh tonnes lower than the buffer norm of 40 lakh tonnes for 1st April;

(ii) Need to build up adequate buffer stock to meet the commitment under Public Distribution System (PDS) and Welfare Schemes;

(iii) Lower than normal production of wheat;

(iv) Low level of procurement of wheat in the Central Pool.

Electrification of railway tracks

*414. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of his Ministry regarding electrification of railway tracks;

(b) whether it is not proper to have railway tracks electrified to the optimum; and

(c) how many proposals for electrification of railway tracks have been recommended from Rajasthan and what is the present status of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) and (b) Electrification projects are considered primarily on economic considerations excepting projects justifies as operational necessity. The criterion/guidelines being followed in this regard are as under:

(i) Each electrification project will be justified on Rate of Return, which should exceed 14% with the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method.

(ii) In certain specific cases, electrification will be justified on considerations of operational flexibility.

(iii) While proposing electrification of a route, the rail network in the region in totality should be considered to include, if necessary, short route lengths, which would otherwise remain non-electrified and reduce operational flexibility.

(c) Following three proposals for electrification of railway track have been recommended by Government of Rajasthan during last two years. The status are as under:

Sl.No.	Section	Status
1.	Bina-Kota	The electrification work has been sanctioned and included in Railway Budget 2006-07 at a cost of Rs. 175.72 crore.
2.	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	Not agreed.
3.	Ratlam-Neemuch-Chhitorgarh	Not agreed.

Operation of goods trains by private sector

†*415. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to entrust the operation of goods trains to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the private sector companies from whom request have been received for this purpose;

(d) the amount of revenue Government are liekly to receive as a result thereof; and

(e) the details of the study conducted to assess the loss likely to be suffered by railway network due to implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

International agreements on growth of deep sea fishing industry

*416. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have signed various international agreements which are inimical to the growth of the domestic deep sea fishery sector;

(b) the details of various agreements related to fisheries which have been signed with other nations and international organizations by Government from 1996;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government will review the continuance of such agreements presently; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to adopt a transparent attitude?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The various International agreements signed by the Government are not inimical to the growth of the deep sea fishery sector but help in the management and conservation of the deep sea fishery resources for sustainable development.

(b) Details of the various agreements are as detailed below:—

(i) India became a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) - a regional fisheries organization under Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in 1996 after the approval of cabinet for accepting the agreement for the establishment of IOTC whose mandate is to promote co-operation among member countries to ensure conservation, management and optimum utilization of tuna resources in this region.

(ii) During August 2003 India has acceded to the agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Stradding Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. This Agreement is known as 1995 UN Fish stock Agreement, meant to conserve and manage the straddling and highly migratory fish stocks beyond the national jurisdiction.

(iii) India has signed the Agreement for the establishment of Bay of Bengal Programme-Inter-Governmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) in April 2003 for sustainable coastal fisheries development and management in the Bay of Bengal region.

(iv) India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Marine Fisheries Cooperation with Indonesia in November 2005 for promoting co-operation in fisheries relating to aquaculture, marine fisheries, education, training and for elimination of illegal fishing activities.

(c) and (d) Although there are provisions in the agreements for termination/ denunciation, Government has not so far felt the need for discontinuation of such agreements. There is transparency in adopting the agreements which have been signed after due consultation with all the concerned.

Conservation of Udaipur lakes

†*417. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded technical approval to the proposed scheme of 111 crore rupees for conservation of historical Pichola, Fatehsagar and Swarupsagar lakes of Udaipur under the National Lake Conservation Scheme of the Central Government;

(b) if so, when sanction was accorded and the date on which the work under this scheme is targeted to commence:

(c) whether the State Government of Rajasthan have submitted any proposal to Government for conservation of these lakes of Udaipur; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The State Government had sent certain information on eight lakes including three lakes in Udaipur indicating a tentative cost of Rs. 320.40 crore for their conservation works but no Detailed Project Reports were submitted. Further, the State Government had requested for release of funds for preparation of detailed project reports for Pichola, Swarupsagar and Fatehsagar lakes of Udaipur. Certain clarifications have been sought from the State Government, which are awaited.

Protest against Import of Wheat and its MSP

*418. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some farmers' organizations in Punjab prevented ryots from selling their produce in markets across the State recently in protest against import of wheat and lower minimum support price for the foodgrains;

(b) whether the State Government has apprised the Centre about the situation and demanded immediate announcement of the MSP for wheat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of such protests. The Government has declared an incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal, which is over and above the Minimum Support Price of Rs. 650 for the wheat procured up to 30th June 2006, during the current rabi marketing season. However, the import of wheat has been resorted to so as to ensure adequate availability and required buffer stock in the Central pool.

DMS booths in Delhi

†*419. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Milk Booths of Delhi Milk Scheme as on date in Delhi alongwith locations thereof;

(b) whether such booths are also existing in slum areas or Government are considering to set up the same there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) There are 1643 outlets of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) including sale points of Distributors as on date. A list of such outlets is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Out of 1643 outlets including sale points of Distributors, 168 outlets are operating in slum areas. The details of outlets are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Qustion does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

The number of DMS outlets with location

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
1.	Ashok Vihar	19
2.	Patel Nagar	44
3.	Kirti Nagar	20
4.	Indra Puri	12
5.	Moti Nagar	14
6.	Old Rajinder Nagar	19
7.	W.E.A. Area	19
8.	Tagore Garden	38
9.	Karam Pura	17
10.	Dev Nagar	16
11.	Gole Market	54
12.	Naraina	32
13.	Hari Nagar	17
14.	Paharganj	29
15.	Azad Market	18
16.	Model Town	17
17.	Shakti Nagar	16
18.	Darya Ganj	20
19.	Janakpuri	58
20.	R.K. Puram	66
21.	Sarojini Nagar	67
22.	Lajpat Nagar	63
23.	Sadik Nagar	17
24.	Greater Kailash	28
25.	Sultan Puri	12
26.	Badarpur	11
27.	Yamuna Vihar	17
28.	Malviya Nagar	20
29.	Pritam Pura	16
30.	Lok Vihar	17

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
31.	Mohan Garden	11
32.	Paschim Vihar	17
33.	Minto Road	21
34.	Laxmi Nagar	17
35.	Lodhi Colony	39
36.	Hauz Khas	37
37.	Lawrence Road	17
38.	Mangla Puri	27
39.	Dilshad Garden	35
40.	Malka Ganj	17
41.	Kailash Nagar	14
42.	Timar Pur	38
43.	Tilak Nagar	42
44.	Moti Bagh	18
45.	Madangiri	14
46.	Madhu Vihar	7
47.	Jangpura	19
48.	Kalkaji	37
49.	Geeta Colony	32
50.	Gurgaon	1
51.	Faridabad	1
52.	Najafgarh	3
53.	Sangam Vihar	18
54.	Geeta Colony	1
55.	Noida	19
56.	Dwarka	16
57.	Rohini	42
58.	Mayur Vihar	12
59.	Sangam Vihar	2
60.	Saurabh Vihar	4
61.	Jait Pur	1
62.	Hari Nagar	1
63.	Meetha Pur	1
64.	Moolar Bandh	1

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
65.	Hari Nagar Pkt II	1
66.	Ganjanpur JJ Colony	1
67.	Ali Gaon	1
68.	Sanjay Colony JJ Colony	1
69.	Bhati Mines (Sanjay Colony)	1
70.	Mahipal Pur (Rangpuri)	1
71.	East Mehram Nagar	1
72.	Bijwasan JJ Colony	3
73.	Bharthal	1
74.	Pochanpur	1
75.	Dwarka JJ Colony	1
76.	Palam	2
77.	Sadh Nagar	1
78.	Indra Park	1
79.	Shahbad	1
80.	Madhu Vihar	1
81.	West Sagarpur	4
82.	East Sagarpur	1
83.	Mohan Garden	2
84.	Dharampura Extn.	2
85.	Kutub Vihar	1
86.	Vijay Vihar	2
87.	Jai Vihar	1
88.	Tilang Pur	1
89.	Kakrola JJ Colony	2
90.	Nagli	1
91.	Amar Colony	1
92.	K. Singh Nagar	1
93.	Shiv Ram Park	1
94.	Adhyapak Nagar	2
95.	JJ Colony Part II (Mangla Puri)	1
96.	Tilangpur Kotla	1
97.	Prem Nagar Part I	2
98.	Tilangpur Part II	2
99.	Tilangpur Part III	5

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
100.	Hari Das Nagar	1
101.	Swarn Park Mundka	2
102.	Nihal Vihar	4
103.	Indu Enclave	2
104.	Mubarakpur Agar Ngr.	3
105.	Agar Nager	3
106.	Ghevora	1
107.	Nithani	2
108.	Amar Nagar	1
109.	Tikri Border	1
110.	Karan Vihar	2
111.	Pratap Vihar	2
112.	Bawana	3
113.	JJ Colony Bawana	2
114.	Dalmiya Pur	1
115.	Begampur	2
116.	Rajeev Vihar	1
117.	Barwala	1
118.	Pooth	1
119.	Sultanpur	1
120.	Sultan Puri	2
121.	Jahangir Puri	2
122.	Mangole Puri	24
123.	Narela	2
124.	JJ Colony Tikri Khurd	1
125.	Bhagaoh	1
126.	Budh Vihar	1
127.	Kalender Colony	1
128.	Swarn Jayanti Park JJ Colony	3
129.	Ali Pur	1
130.	Samaipur Badli Area	3
131.	Yadav Nagar	3
132.	Khera Khurd	1
133.	Khera Kalan	1

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
134.	Sahabad Dawn	2
135.	Siraspur	2
136.	Ola Budali	1
137.	Metro Vihar (JJ Colony)	1
138.	Kolambi Kalan	1
139.	Libaspur	1
140.	Rajeev Vihar	1
141.	Swaroop Nagar	2
142.	Sanjay Park	1
143.	Prehaldapur	2
144.	Makoli	1
145.	Khampur	1
146.	Bakhtawarpur	1
147.	Himanki	1
148.	Ibhampur	1
149.	Nathu Pur	2
150.	Mukandpur	3
151.	Sant Nagar	3
152.	Jharoda	1
153.	Komal Vihar	2
154.	Kadi Vihar	2
155.	Swaroop Vihar	1
156.	Satya Vihar	1
157.	Inder Puri J J Colony	2
158.	Pandav Nagar	1
159.	Hastal Uttam Nagar	2
160.	Raghuvir Nagar	2
161.	Swami Nagar	1
162.	Govind Puri Extn.	1
163.	Prem Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	1
164.	Hari Nagar	1
165.	Institutions	67
166.	Chankya Puri	2
	TOTAL :	1643

Statement-II

List of dms outlets in the slum area of delhi and their location

Sl.No.	Area	Number of Outlets
1.	Sangam Vihar	2
2.	Saurabh Vihar	4
3.	Jait Pur	1
4.	Hari Nagar	1
5.	Meetha Pur	1
6.	Moola Bandh	1
7.	Hari Nagar Pkt. II	1
8.	Ganjanpur JJ Colony	1
9.	Ali Gaon	1
10.	Sanjay Colony J.J Colony	1
11	Bhati Mines (Sanjay Colony)	1
12.	Mahipal Pur (Rangpuri)	1
13.	East Mehram Nagar	1
14.	Bijwasan JJ Colony	3
15.	Bharthal	1
16.	Pochanpur	1
17.	Dwarka JJ Colony	1
18.	Palam	2
19.	Sadh Nagar	1
20.	Indra Park	1
21.	Shahbad	1
22.	Madhu Vihar	1
23.	West Sagarpur	4
24.	East Sagarpur	1
25.	Mohan Garden	2
26.	Dharampura Extn.	2
27.	Kutub Vihar	1
28.	Vijay Vihar	2
29.	Jai Vihar	1
30.	Tilang Pur	1

Sl.No.	Area	Number of Outlets
31.	Kakrola JJ Colony,	2
32.	Nagli	1
33.	Amar Colony	1
34.	K.Singh Nagar	1
35.	Shiv Ram Park	1
36.	Adhyapak Nagar	2
37.	JJ Colony Part II (Mangln)	1
38.	Tilangpur Kotla	1
39.	Prem Nagar Part I	2
40.	Tilangpur Part II	2
41.	Tilangpur Part III	5
42.	Hari Das Nagar	1
43.	Swam Park Mundka	2
44.	Nihal Vihar	4
45.	Indu Enclave	2
46.	Mubarakpur Agar Ngr.	3
47.	Agar Nager	3
48.	Ghevora	1
49.	Nithani	2
50.	Amar Nagar	1
51.	Tikri Border	1
52.	Karan Vihar	2
53.	Pratap Vihar	2
54.	Bavanba	3
55.	JJ Colony Bawana	2
56.	Dalmiya Pur	1
57.	Begampur	2
58.	Rajeev Vihar	1
59.	Barwala	1
60.	Pooth	1
61.	Sultanpur	1
62.	Sultan Puri	2
63.	Jahangir Puri	2

Sl.No.	Area	Number of Outlets
64.	Rohini	3
65.	Narela	2
66.	JJ Colony Tikri Khurd	1
67.	Bhagaoh	1
68.	Budh Vihar	1
69.	Kalender Colony	1
70.	Swarn Jayanti Park (JJ Colony)	3
71.	Ali Pur	1
72.	Samaiput Badali Area	2
73.	Yadav Nagar	3
74.	Khera Khurd	1
75.	Khera Kalan	1
76.	Samaipur Badali Area	1
77.	Sahabad Dawn	2
78.	Siraspur	2
79.	Ola Budali	1
80.	Metro Vihar 4 (JJ Colony)	1
81.	Holambi Kalan	1
82.	Libaspur	1
83.	Rajeev Vihar	1
84.	Swaroop Nagar	2
85.	Sanjay Park	1
86.	Prehladpur	2
87.	Makoli	1
88.	Khampur	1
89.	Bakhtawarpur	1
90.	Himanki	1
91.	Ibrahampur	1
92.	Nathu Pur	2
93.	Mukandpur	3
94.	Sant Nagar	3
95.	Jhawda	1

Sl.No.	Location/area	Number of Outlets
96.	Kamal Vihar	2
97.	Kadi Vihar	2
98.	Swaroop Vihar	1
99.	Satya Vihar	1
100.	Inder Puri JJ Colony	2
101.	Pandav Nagar Kathputlti Colony	1
102.	Hastasal Uttam Nagar	2
103.	Tagore Garden	2
104.	Swami Nagar	1
105.	Govindpuri Ext.	1
106.	Prem Nagar (Sewa Nagar)	1
107.	Hari Nagar	1
	TOTAL :	168

Directors in SAIL Board

*420. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN AHAMED:
SHRI AJAY MAROO:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of directors are lying vacant in SAIL Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for absence of succession planning at corporate level;

(c) whether the above includes posts of Managing Directors of Durgapur, Bokaro and Rourkela Steel Plants; and

(d) if so, how soon these posts are going to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Presently the following posts of Directors are lying vacant on the SAIL Board:

S.No.	Name of the post
A.	**Functional Directors**
1.	Director (Personnel)
2.	Managing Director, Durgapur Steel Plant
3.	Managing Director, Rourkela Steel Plant
4.	Managing Director, Bokaro Steel Plant
B.	**Non Official Directors**
1.	Non-Official Part time Directors (8 posts)

The matter of appointments to the above mentioned posts is under the active consideration of the Government and necessary steps have been taken in this regard in accordance with the prescribed procedure. As regards Functional Directors, temporary arrangements have been made by giving the additional charge of these posts to the other senior directors in SAIL till the regular appointments are made.

It is expected that appointments to these posts would be made as soon as all the prescribed formalities are completed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Assistance to Tamil Nadu

2866. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of Central funds allocated and released by Government for development of horticulture projects, agriculture, animal husbandry and dairying in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): The details of funds allocated and released under production oriented Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of agriculture including horticulture, animal husbandry and dairying to the State Government of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Details of assistance to Tamil Nadu

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1.	Macro Management Scheme	4200.00	4275.00	4300.00	5137.01	3600.00	3670.00	4590.00	2295.00
2.	Technology Mission on Cotton	225.00	288.90	339.41	342.94	350.00	338.00	245.00	122.50
3.	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)	347.00	347.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	69.00	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP)	90.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	†5.75	15.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, pulses,oilpalm and Maize ISOPOM*	0.00	0.00	990.00	990.00	1245.00	1245.00	1345.00	
8@	National Horticulture Mission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7572.00	3891.67		
9@	Micro Irrigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4290.96	4290.96		
10@	Support to Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	259.95	126.00		

11@ I	Animal Husbandry Sector National Project for Cattel & Buffalo Breeding	0.00	204.82	1253.00
II	Assistance to State for Fodder Development		0.00	24.00
III	Assistance to State Poultry/Duck Farm		99.76	0.00
IV	Assistance to States for Control of Animal diseases	63.30	300.42	999.00
V	Professional Efficiency Development	2.00	1.50	1.25
VI	Foot & mouth Disease control Programme	14.00	20.00	40.00
VII	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	10.00	15.00	30.00
VIII	Modernisation/ improvement of Slaughter Houses/CUC	47.49	47.49	0.00
IX	Livestock Census	130.00	660.00	15.00
X	Integrated sample Survey for Livestock Production	21.50	35.47	20.95
XI	Livestock Insurance	0.00	0.00	106.00
12@ I	Dairy Development Sector Integrated dairy Development Project	0.00	55.45	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2003-04 Allocation	2003-04 Released	2004-05 Allocation	2004-05 Released	2005-06 Allocation	2005-06 Released	2006-07 Allocation	2006-07 Released
11	Strengthening of infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production		0.00		227.47		111.50		

Note* Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize (ISOPOM) became operation with effect form 1st April, 2004 after merging four erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), National Pulses Development Project (NPDP), Oilpalm Development Programme(OPDP) and Accelerated Maize Development Programme(AMDP)

Note@ The allocation of funds under National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation, Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms, and Schemes relating to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector is made on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, as such no advance allocation is made.

Effect of import of cheaper dairy products on industry

†2867. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the existence of domestic dairy industry is in danger due to import of dairy products at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to increase import duty on imported dairy products or formulating any other plan, to save the domestic dairy industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) This Department has not received any report on 'existence of domestic dairy industry in danger due to import of dairy products at cheaper rates'. Moreover the data on import of Milk and Milk products during last three years shows that there is decline in import of milk products during the last three years.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, there is no proposal to increase import duty on imported dairy under consideration of the Government.

NCF recommendation of farmers loans

†2868. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission on farmers has recommended in its report to charge four per cent interest on the loans given to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a final decision after considering the said recommendation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Commission have recommended reduction in rate of interest for crop loans to 4% simple, with Government support, instead of compound rate of interest for arrears.

(c) and (d) The Government have decided to allow the farmers to secure, effective from kharif 2006-07, short-term credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs. 3,00,000 on the principal amount.

Decreasing agricultural production

2869. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that as a result of "Law of Diminishing Return" the agriculture production in the country has been decreased tremendously during the last three years;

(b) if so, the States that have suffered heavily as a result thereof, year-wise;

(c) the difference between the estimated and the actual production during that period;

(d) how far the farmers have suffered heavy losses in this regard and how far the prices of agricultural produces have increased during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by Union Government to maintain proper agricultural production and its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The agricultural production in the country fluctuates mainly because of the abrupt change in whether conditions since about 60% of the net sown area is rain fed in the country. In 2003-04, the foodgrains production reached an all time record level of 213.19 million tonnes so also the production of total oilseeds which reached an all time record level of 25.19 million tonnes. Although, in 2004-05 the production of foodgrains and oilseeds declined *vis-a-vis* record production in the previous year, the production of cotton reached an all time record level of 16.43 million bales of 170 kgs. each. In 2005-06, as per the 3rd advance estimates the production of soyabean and sunflower are expected to reach record levels of 8.36 million tonnes and 1.43 million tonnes respectively. As a consequence, the production of total nine oilseeds is also expected to reach a record level of 26.70 million tonnes. Sugarcane

production has also increased substantially from 234 million tonnes in 2003-04 to 273 million tonnes in 2005-06 (3rd Advance Estimates).

(c) The estimated production of different crop at the 4th advance estimates stage and actual production during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are shown in the Statement *See* below. The difference between two sets of production figures shows a mixed trend.

(d) In order to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce, the Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). Whenever the prevailing market prices fall below the MSPs, the Government through its designated agencies like Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) undertake procurement in order to avoid distress sale by the farmers. The increase in MSPs and procurement for various crops done by the Government agencies so far to avoid losses to the farmers during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are shown in the Statements II and III respectively (*See* below).

(e) Government is implementing a number of schemes for development of the Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock sectors. The strategies formulated by the Government for making the agriculture sector more vibrant and dynamic so as to increase its production and productivity with resultant increase in the income of farmers include (i) enhancing institutional credit flow to the farmers and strengthening of cooperative credit structure; (ii) ensuring the timely availability of quality inputs; (iii) promoting farmer friendly, demand driven agriculture extension system; (iv) accelerating diversification to high value crops including horticulture activities; (v) strengthening infrastructure and the supply chain; (vi) optimizing the efficient utilization of available water resources through micro irrigation and enhancing the sustainability of dry-land/rainfed farming system; (vii) reforming agricultural markets, and widespread use of post harvest technology; and (viii) putting in place a broader spectrum of risk management appartus for farmers.

In addition to the Minimum Support Price, for major crops, the Government is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of a State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature and not covered under Minimum Support Price Scheme.

Statement-I

Estimates of foodgrains and commercial crops 2002-03 to 2004-05 at different stages.

(Million Tonnes)

Crops	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	4th Advance Estimates	Fully Revised	4th Advance Estimates	Fully Revised	4th Advance Estimates	Final Revised
Foodgrains	182.57	174.77	212.05	213.19	204.61	198.36
Oilseeds	15.75	14.84	25.14	25.19	17.00	24.35
Sugarcane	278.56	287.38	236.18	233.86	232.32	237.09
Cotton*	9.31	8.62	13.79	13.73	9.64	16.43
Jute & Mesta**	10.78	11.28	11.20	11.17	10.49	10.27

*Production in million bales of 170 kgs. each

**Production in million bales of 180 kgs. each.

Statement-II

Minimum Support Price

(Rs./Quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Variety	2003-04	2004-05	% increase	2005-06 $	% increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kharif Crops						
1.	Paddy	Common	550.0	560.0	1.8	570.0	1.8
		Grade "A"	580.0	590.0	1.7	600.0	1.7
2.	Jowar		505.0	515.0	2.0	535.0	1.9
3.	Bajra		505.0	515.0	2.0	525.0	1.9
4.	Maize		505.0	525.0	4.0	540.0	2.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Ragi		505.0	515.0	2.0	525.0	1.9
6.	Arhar (Tur)		1360.0	1390.0	2.2	1400.0	0.7
7.	Moong		1370.0	1410.0	2.9	1520.0	7.8
8.	Urad		1370.0	1410.0	2.9	1520.0	7.8
9.	Cotton	F-414/H-777/J34	1725.0	1760.0	2.0	1760.0	0.0
		H-4	1925.0	1960.0	1.8	1980.0	1.0
10.	Groundnut		1400	1500.0	7.1	1520.0	1.3
11.	Sunflower		1250.0	1340.0	7.2	1500.0	11.9
12.	Soyabean	Black	840.0	900.0	7.1	900.0	0.0
		Yellow	930.0	1000.0	7.5	1010.0	1.0
13.	Sesamum		1485.0	1500.0	1.0	1550.0	3.3
14.	Nigerseed		1155.0	1180.0	2.2	1200.0	1.7
	Rabi Crops						
15.	Wheat		630.0	640.0	1.6	650.0	1.6
16.	Barley		525.0	540.0	2.9	550.0	1.9
17.	Gram		1400.0	1425.0	1.8	1435.0	0.7
18.	Masur		1500.0	1525.0	1.7	1535.0	0.7
19.	Rapeseed & Mustard		1600.0	1700.0	6.3	1715.0	0.9
20.	Safflower		1500.0	1550.0	3.3	1565.0	1.0
21.	Toria		1565.0	1665.0	6.4	1680.0	0.9
	Other Crops						
22.	Copra	Milling	3320.0	3500.0	5.4	3570.0	2.0
	(Calender year	Ball	3570.0	3750.0	5.0	3820.0	1.9
23.	Jute		860.0	890.0	3.5	910.0	2.2
24.	Sugarcane@		73.0	74.0	2.1	79.5	6.7
25.	Tobacco (VFC)Black Soil (F2 Gr)		31.0	32.0	3.2	32.0	0.0
	(Rs/Kg.	Light Soil (L2 Gr)	33.0	34.0	3.0	34.0	0.0

@ Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with proportionate premium to September 2006, while for rabi crops the MSPs shall be effective during their marketing period *i.e.* from 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

Statement-III

Procurement

(Lakh Tonnes)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Rice	228.28	246.84	240.98@	NA
Wheat	158.00	167.96	147.87@	91.64
Cotton*	9.02	27.51	12.47@	NA

@As on 10.05.2006.

NA: Not Applicable.

*Lakh Bales of 170kg each.

Source: FCI for Rice and Wheat, Cotton Corporation of India for Cotton.

(Tonnes)

Oilseeds	Rabi 2003	Rabi 2004	Kharif 2004	Rabi 2005	Kharif 2005
Mustard	Nil	18577	Nil	2093298	Nil
Sunflower	Nil	2330	Nil	30	628
Safflower	Nil	71	Nil	31805	Nil
Sesamum	Nil	Nil	Nil	1127	Nil
Groundnut	—	—	247	—	956
Soyabean	—	—	Nil	—	866

Source: NAFED

Amendments in the Co-operative laws

2870. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make the amendments in the co-operative laws for better functioning of Co-operative institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amendments are likely to be brought out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been proposed to move for amendment to the Constitution addressing the key issues for the empowerment of the co-operatives through their voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management.

(c) The Bill for amendment to the constitution would be introduced in Parliament after completing the procedural requirements.

Evaluation and impact analysis of KVKs

2871. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided to these KVKs during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether a committee has been set up for evaluation and impact analysis of KVKs;

(d) whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) There are 531 KVKs sanctioned so far including six during the current financial year. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) An amount of Rs. 487.85 crore was provided to these KVKs during the last three years (2003-04 to 2005-06). The State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) A Committee for conducting Independent Evaluation and Impact Analysis of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras has been set up. The Committee has not submitted its report so far.

Statement-I

Details of KVKs in different States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22
3.	Bihar	36
4.	Chhattisgarh	10
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	22
8.	Haryana	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
11.	Jharkhand	18
12.	Karnataka	26
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Lakshadweep	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42
16.	Maharashtra	33
17.	Orissa	28
18.	Pondicherry	2
19.	Punjab	17
20.	Rajasthan	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	28
22.	Uttar Pradesh	60
23.	Uttaranchal	12
24.	West Bengal	17
25.	North-East States	64
	TOTAL :	531

Statement-II

Detail of funds provided to the KVKs in different State/Union territories during the last three years (2003-04 to 2005-06)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Provided (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23.65
3.	Bihar	25.30
4.	Chhattisgarh	8.98
5.	Delhi	0.34
6.	Goa	1.78
7.	Gujarat	14.30
8.	Haryana	19.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.90
11.	Jharkhand	13.47
12.	Karnataka	21.18
13.	Kerala	15.73
14.	Lakshadweep	0.74
15.	Madhya Pradesh	36.37
16.	Maharashtra	35.61
17.	Orissa	22.25
18.	Pondicherry	2.45
19.	Punjab	16.01
20.	Rajasthan	36.68
21.	Tamil Nadu	26.68
22.	Uttar Pradesh	66.48
23.	Uttaranchal	17.13
24.	West Bengal	14.15
25.	North-East States	36.97
	TOTAL :	487.85

Non-cultivable land

†2872. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-cultivable land in the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) whether any special scheme is being formulated to convert such land into cultivable land; and

(c) if so, the amount planned to be allocated therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) As per available estimate (2003-04), about 122.18 million ha. is non-cultivable land, out of total reporting area of 305.38 million ha. of the country. The State-wise details are at Statement-I
(*See* below).

(b) and (c) There is no separate special scheme for converting non-cultivable land into cultivable land. However, Government of India is implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, namely, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing the Productivity of Degraded Lands in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soils (RAS), (iv) Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), (v) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (vi) Desert Development Programme (DDP) and (vii) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) to develop the degraded lands in the country. Parts of such developed lands are also brought under cultivation. The State-wise achievements under above programmes in first three years of Tenth Plan (2002-05) are given in Statement-II and Statement-III.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise Reported Area, Cultivable Land & Non Cultivable Land for the Year 2003-04

(in Thousand Hectares)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Reporting Area	Cultivable Land	Non-Cultivable Land
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27440.0	15789.5	11650.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5497.8	314.3	5183.5
3.	Assam	7850.0	3225.2	4624.8
4.	Bihar	9359.6	6640.9	2718.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	13789.8	5603.9	8185.9
6.	Goa	361.1	197.2	163.9
7.	Gujarat	18639.4	12357.0	6282.4
8.	Haryana	4373.7	3771.4	602.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4543.1	800.2	3742.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3781.0	1050.4	2730.6
11.	Jharkhand	7970.1	4184.4	3785.7
12.	Karnataka	19049.8	12908.1	6141.7
13.	Kerala	3884.6	2378.0	1506.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30755.8	17361.9	13393.9
15.	Maharashtra	30758.3	21180.3	9578.0
16.	Manipur	1945.2	224.3	1720.9
17.	Meghalaya	2227.1	1061.1	1166.0
18.	Mizoram	2084.5	351.5	1733.0
19.	Nagaland	1607.2	677.4	929.8
20.	Orissa	15571.0	7473.0	8098.0
21.	Punjab	5032.7	4269.6	763.1
22.	Rajasthan	34266.2	25638.3	8627.9
23.	Sikkim	672.1	152.7	519.4
24.	Tamil Nadu	13026.6	8168.4	4858.2
25.	Tripura	1049.2	309.5	739.7
26.	Uttaranchal	5566.8	1416.0	4150.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	24417.0	19530.5	4886.5
28.	West Bengal	8854.0	6021.7	2832.3
29.	A&N Islands	746.0	23.9	722.1
30.	Chandigarh	7.0	2.2	4.8
31.	D & N Haveli	48.9	24.3	24.6
32.	Daman & Diu	2.0	2.0	0.0
33.	Delhi	147.5	57.1	90.4
34.	Lakshadweep	2.7	2.7	0.0
35.	Pondicherry	48.7	31.5	17.2
	TOTAL:	305376.5	183200.4	122176.1

Statement-II

Physical & Financial Achievements of Watershed Development Programmes of Ministry of Agriculture during First Three Years of X Plan (2002-2005)

(Physical area in lakh ha & Financial in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	NWDPRA		RVP & FPR		WDPSCA		RAS		TOTAL	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial			Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.270	1209.77	0.256	2134.25			0.000	0.00	0.526	3344.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.050	319.73	0.002	5.67	0.028	278.89			0.080	604.29
3	Assam	0.070	333.00	0.019	148.27	0.117	1005.00			0.206	1486.27
4	Bihar	0.000	66.95	0.000	0.00			0.000	0.00	0.000	66.95
5	Chhattisgarh	0.450	2075.21	0.101	400.74					0.551	2475.95
6	Gujarat	0.600	2833.57	0.252	2182.70			0.251	629.55	1.103	5645.82
7	Haryana	0.040	263.98	0.143	496.18			0.320	818.00	0.503	1578.16
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.050	460.15	0.114	1840.32					0.164	2300.47
9	Jharkhand	0.270	2806.48	0.000	0.00					0.270	2806.48
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.230	45.94	0.070	912.80					0.300	958.74
11	Karnataka	0.520	4244.07	1.037	3333.58			0.023	325.65	1.580	7903.30
12	Kerala	0.130	946.42	0.064	634.85					0.194	1581.27
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.010	3015.25	0.675	2858.03			0.000	0.00	1.685	5873.28
14	Maharashtra	0.550	3142.00	0.510	3433.64			0.000	0.00	1.060	6575.64
15	Manipur	0.100	611.67	0.000	0.00	0.071	591.00			0.171	1202.67
16	Meghalaya	0.190	1146.50	0.000	6.00	0.088	850.00			0.278	2002.5
17	Mizoram	0.220	1630.40	0.024	299.85	0.112	1320.00			0.366	3250.25
18	Nagaland	0.170	1361.00	0.026	174.00	0.100	1200.00			0.296	2735.00

19	Orissa	0.330	1416.10	0.055	239.74					0.385	1655.84
20	Punjab	0.010	68.38	0.000	0.00			0.013	19.81	0.023	88.19
21	Rajasthan	2.050	9806.95	0.681	4998.33			0.134	171.51	2.865	14976.79
22	Sikkim	0.080	546.58	0.006	78.20					0.086	624.78
23	Tamil Nadu	0.840	5022.39	0.137	1710.55			0.021	50.41	0.998	6783.35
24	Tripura	0.130	820.96	0.012	122.28	0.078	771.00			0.220	1714.24
25	Uttar Pradesh	0.670	4021.48	1.039	5351.10			0.015	9.92	1.724	9382.50
26	Uttaranchal	0.460	3208.93	0.098	739.74					0.558	3948.67
27	West Bengal	0.010	172.92	0.092	483.81					0.102	656.73
28	Goa	0.030	264.39							0.030	264.39
29	A&N Islands	0.020	120.62							0.020	120.62
30	D & N Haveli	0.000	0.00							0.000	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.000	0.00							0.000	0.00
*	DVC			0.304	3487.80					0.304	3487.80
*	PM Package to J& K			0.209	1609.46					0.209	1609.46
*	Hd. Quarter				119.00					0.000	119.00
	TOTAL :	9.550	51981.79	5.926	37800.89	0.604	6015.89	0.777	2024.85	16.857	97823.42

NWDPRA- National Watershed Development Projects for Rain-fed Areas.
RVP & FPR- River Valley Project & Flood Prone River.
WDPSCA- Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas.
RAS - Reclamation of Alkali Soil.

Statement-III

Project Sanctioned and Funds Released under DPAP, DDP and IWDP Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development during First Three Years (2002—05)

(Area in lakh ha. Fin. In Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	DPAP		DDP		IWDP	
		Phy No. of Projects	Fin.	Phy No. of Projects	Fin.	Area	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	856	138	330	35.53	1.320	77.89
2.	Bihar	188	8.84			0.900	8.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	348	47.23			0.836	34.71
4.	Gujarat	741	91.73	873	137.11	1.025	43
5.	Haryana			357	52.75	0.350	12.07
6.	Himachal Pradesh	130	13.26	160	18.83	0.580	41.96
7.	Jharkhand	296	8.68			0.520	5.19
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	466	28.31	158	22.48	0.550	8.86
9.	Karnataka	675	79.84	497	60.42	0.715	61.81
10.	Kerala					0.150	5.7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	803	150.31			1.470	87.38
12.	Maharashtra	899	62.65			1.029	32.54
13.	Orissa	452	30.89			0.830	42.82
14.	Punjab					0.154	2.45
15.	Rajasthan	305	49.84	2389	287.66	0.900	49.9

16.	Tamil Nadu	464	62.79			1.060	53.03
17.	Uttar Pradesh	478	46.73			1.521	54.33
18.	Uttaranchal	277	19.75			0.504	19.28
19.	West Bengal	176	5.94			0.238	2.39
20.	Goa					0.100	0.83
	Others	0	0.41			0.000	10
	TOTAL :	7563	845.20	4764	614.78	14.752	654.86
North Eastern States							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh					1.587	16.15
2.	Assam					3.494	63.73
3.	Manipur					1.145	15.01
4.	Meghalaya					0.420	6.62
5.	Mizoram					1.207	27.41
6.	Nagaland					1.373	53.2
7.	Sikkim					0.344	7.77
8.	Tripura					0.275	4.19
	Total North Eastern	0	0.00	0	0.00	9.845	194.08
	GRAND TOTAL :	7563	845.20	4764	614.78	24.597	848.94

DPAP- Drought prone area programme
DDP- Desert development programme
IWDP- Integrated wasteland development programme

Note:- A project under DPAP and DDP generally covers an area of 500 hectares.

Schemes for improvement of livestock and cow breeding

†2873. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme for improvement of livestock and cow breeding is being run;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether any scheme for scientific research in the field of veterinary science in Maharashtra is under consideration, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) since October 2000 and 26 States and two UT's are participating under the project. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 293.45 crore has been released under the project. The list of States participating and funds released during the last three years under NPCBB is given in the Statement (*see* below).

(c) No, Sir. Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Funds released under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	718.18	858.36	388.74	1965.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		151.30	50.00	201.3
3.	Assam		129.50	100.00	229.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	98.00	100.00	570.00	768
5.	Gujarat	40.00	279.70	703.25	1022.95
6.	Goa	58.71	97.29		156
7.	Haryana		454.00	183.50	637.5

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total released
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	270.20	678.07	1048.27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		135.91		135.91
10.	Karnataka	465.00	394.29	907.20	1766.49
11.	Kerala	220.00	801.95	284.88	1306.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	360.00	661.54	150.00	1171.54
13.	Maharashtra	860.00			860
14.	Manipur	17.36			17.36
15.	Meghalaya	65.64		120.08	185.72
16.	Mizoram	40.00	71.00	85.49	196.49
17.	Nagaland	182.00	159.67	213.59	555.26
18.	Orissa		485.00	400.00	885
19.	Punjab		111.27	700.00	811.27
20.	Rajasthan			490.00	490
21.	Sikkim			123.55	123.55
22.	Tamil Nadu		204.82	1253.00	1457.82
23.	Tripura	95.00	96.67	50.00	241.67
24.	Uttar Pradesh		841.151	300.00	1141.151
25.	Uttaranchal	275.00	84.80	446.93	806.73
26.	West Bengal		353.10	805.23	1158.33
27.	D&N Haveli		27.7600		27.76
28.	Pondicherry		18.15	87.20	105.35
	TOTAL :	3594.89	6787.431	9090.71	19473.031

Violation of approved list of drugs by veterinary doctors

2874. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an approved list of drugs to be prescribed by the veterinary doctors and whether they are following the list of approved drugs;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs mentioned on the approved list;

(c) whether any case of violation of list has been brought to light, so far; and

(d) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) There is no such list of drugs termed as "approved list" in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The registered veterinary doctors are entitled to prescribe veterinary drugs included in the schedule of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 licensed by the Drug Controller General of India for its sale in the country.

(c) and (d) So far, no case of violation has been brought to light of the Government.

Bonus on wheat

2875. DR. M. S. GILL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab farmers have lost about one hundred crores which has gone into traders pockets due to bonus being announced three weeks too late on 21st April, 2006;

(b) whether the similar amount has been lost be farmers by Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to do anything to mitigate the loss of farmers in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal of wheat

over MSP of Rs. 650 per quintal is applicable from the start of procurement season *i.e.* 20th March, 2006 to 30th June, 2006 for the wheat procured by FCI & State Agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of agriculture in Rajasthan

2876. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored schemes being implemented and the steps taken by Government for promoting agriculture, to improve the condition of farmers in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the amounts allocated therefor during the last three years;

(c) the amount of funds utilized under those schemes, so far;

(d) the targets set and the achievements made during that period;

(e) whether there are proposals regarding agricultural sector, from the State Government pending consideration; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) A number of production oriented Centrally Sponsored Schemes (*viz.* Macro Management of Agriculture, Technology Mission on Cotton, Integrated Schemes of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation and Support to Extension Programme for Extension Reforms) are being implemented in Rajasthan for enhancement of agricultural production and productivity which, in turn, increase the farm income and improve the well being of the farm community in the State.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated under the aforesaid Centrally Sponsored Scheme and their utilization during the last three years in Rajasthan are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) While the Work Plans submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan under Technology Mission on Cotton and Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme have been approved, those received under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize and National Horticulture Mission are at various stages of consideration. The State Government has not, however, so far submitted Work Plan and Micro Irrigation and Support to Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Schemes.

Statement

The details of funds allocated and utilized under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rajasthan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
		Allocat-ion	Expendi-ture	Allocat-ion	Expendi-ture	Allocat-ion	Expendi-ture (Prov)
1.	Macro Management Scheme	6700.00	7025.00	6800.00	9251.40	5800.00	4691.54
2.	Technology Mission on Cotton	275.00	208.02	719.21	189.55	500.00	467.98
3.	Oilseed Production Programme (OPP)	869.00	1108.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	269.00	238.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	50.31	47.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Integrated Scheme of oilseeds, pulses, oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM)	0.00	0.00	2000.00	1613.21	2350.00	2906.73
7.	National Horticulture Mission#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4102.00	1464.00
8.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	334.30	96.80
9.	Micro Irrigation#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1048.00 (Released)

Note: # The Scheme is being implemented *w.e.f.* 2005-06.

Promotion of contract farming

2877. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to mechanise farming by promoting contract farming;

(b) if so, whether lesser number of labourers will be required in mechanized farming;

(c) the social and financial benefits likely to accrue by this method of farming;

(d) the names of the States where contract farming has been started;

(e) whether the entry of several multi-national companies in agriculture sector has become easy after the promotion of the contract farming in the country;

(f) if so, the names of the multi-national companies entered in this field, so far; and

(g) the areas of land which has been taken under the contract farming, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Contract farming does not by itself require mechanization and as such the question of this method resulting in loss of employment opportunities does not arise.

(c) and (d) In our country contract farming has considerable potential where small and marginal farmers can not be competitive without access to modern technologies and support. The contractual agreement with the farmer, provides access to production services, credit, knowledge of new technology and an assured market. As a measure of promoting contract farming the Ministry suggested amendment to the State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act (APMC Act). The States have been advised to provide an institutional arrangement, as envisaged in the Model Act, namely the State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 as circulated by the Ministry, for registration of sponsoring companies, recording of Contract Farming Agreement, indemnity to farmers' land and lay down a time bound dispute resolution

mechanism. Contract farming is in vogue in a number of States such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

(e) to (g) The details of Companies engaged in contract farming arrangements and the area covered under different crops is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status of Contract Farming

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Agency (Sponsor of contract farming)	Commodities covered	Area covered (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)	Cotton	1215
		Aduri Natural Products, ACE Agrotech, Caricorn Natural Products, Mahendra & Mahendra	Gherkins	3239
		Cadbury India Limited	Cocoa	8097
		Godrej, Palm Tech, SICAL, Simhapuri Industry & Radhika Vegetable oil Industries etc.	Oil palm	
		ITC Limited	Oriental Tobacco	567
		Dabur India Ltd.	Medicinal Plants & herbs	-
		Global Greens	Baby corn, paprica	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	Godrej Agrovet Company	Maize	230
		BEC Company	Tomato	-
3.	Gujarat	Atreyas Agro Organic Pvt. Ltd., Gandhi Nagar,	Jetropha plant	8097
		Me cain	Potato	-
		Agrovell Pvt Ltd. (Kutch Distt.)	Organic Cotton	1012
4.	Haryana	Ivon Exchange Pune, Maharashtra (Distt. Ambala)	Basmati	8
		Ivon Exchange Pune, Maharashtra (Distt. Kurukshetra)	Basmati	40

1	2	3	4	5
		K.D. Seeds Ltd. & Mahyco seeds Pvt Ltd. (Distt. Kurukshetra)	Wheat,	60
		Agraocel Industries Ltd under agrocel certified organic farming project	Basmati	279
		HSDC, Pataudi	Wheat, Barley	9
		India Malt Industries Gurgaon Distt. Rohtak	Barley	69
5.	Himachal Pradesh	NFC, Himalya International and Dabur India Ltd.	Basal and Thyme, Medicinal plants and herbs	-
6.	Karnataka	KAPEEC, Banglore	Gherkins	15671
7.	Kerala	Nadukkara agro Processing Company (Distt. Moovattupuzha Ernakulum)	Pine apple	
		Vegetable and fruits promotion council Keralam	Banana	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Veg-O-fresh Ltd. Indore, Frito-Lay India, Pepsico India Ltd, Bikanerwala foods, Jain Irrigation, Jalgaon, Industries Mandsaur (MP), Raj. International Indore, Kannan & Co. Indore.	Potato Brown, Onion, Garlic, Coriander	-
		Marico	Safflower	-
		Rallis, Dabur	Wheat, Medicinal Plants and herbs	
9.	Maharashtra	NDDB-ION Exchange	Organic Banana	
		Ecofarms, Vidharbha organic farming association (Yavamatal)	Organic Cotton	
		Mahyco-Mahindra	Hybrid seeds	
		Jain Irrigation, Jalgaon	Onion	
		Trikaya foods-(Pune/Mumbai)	Exotic Vegetables	
		ION Exchange-(Sidhudurg)	Cashewnut, Mango	
		Hindustan lever Ltd.-(Satara)	Wheat	
		Chikky producer-(pune)	Groundnut	-
		Deccan flora, Kumar genetics	Flowers	
		Pepsi Co India Holding Pvt. Ltd (Frito-lay Division)	Potato	

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Orissa	Orissa State seeds Corporation	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Green Gram, Arhar, Sesamum, Groundnut, Niger, Mustard, Vegetables	7889
		M/s J K Papers	Eucaluptus	11
		M/s Shakti Sugars Ltd.	Sugarcane	80
		M/s Bilati Orissa	Tomato	320
		M/s ITC Ltd.	Turmeric, Coriander and Chillies	140
11	Punjab	Punjab Agro Foodgrains Corporation Ltd.	Maize, Barley, Durum wheat, Sunflower, Hyola, Moog, Basmati, Guar, and castor	100810
		Frito lay (Pepsi)	Potato	-
		AM todd	Mint	
		Vardhman	Cotton	
		United Breweries	Barley	
12	Rajasthan	M/s HLL,	Tomato	-
		M/s Rajtech Agro	Exotic vegetables	8
13	Tamil Nadu	Appachi Cotton Company	Cotton	538
		Royal Classic Mills	Cotton	2322
		Super Spinning Mills	Cotton	894
		Rich fields Solutions	Maize	384
		Cooperative Sugar Mills	Sugarcane	300,000
		Pepsico	Seaweed	
		EID Perry	Paddy (Branded rice ponni)	
		Suguna, Pioneer, Shri, Venkateshwara Hatcheries, Swathi Hatcheries	Broiler	-
		Vardhman, Prime Bio Products	Cotton, Maize, Sunflower	
		Golden fries Ltd.	Potato	
		Century Agrotech	Jatropha	
		M/s Mohan Brewaries and Distilleries Limited, Coimbatore	Jatropha	119
		M/s Shiva Distilleries Limited, Coimbatore	Jatropha	414

1	2	3	4	5
		M/s Dharani sugars and Chemicals Limited, Chennai	Jatropha	-
		M/s River way Agro Products limited, Chennai	Jatropha	160
		Cauvery Palm Oil Limited, Tirchirapalli	*Oil Palm*	330
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Frito lay (Pepsi)	Potato	-
		Rallis	Basmati	
		Dabur	Medicinal plants and herbs	
		Wimco	Popular	
15.	West Bengal	Pepsico India Holding Private Ltd. (Frito-lay Division)	Potato	20.24
		Callipso Bengal Foods Private Ltd., Jalpaiguri.	Pineapple, Gherkin	-

Suicides

2878. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no conclusive figures on the numbers of farmers' suicides in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of the statistics relating to farmers' suicides, State-wise and year-wise since 2000;

(d) whether Government feel the need for a proper suicide census in the country to effectively address the problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) The figures on the number of farmers' suicide are obtained by the State Governments concerned. As reported by the State Governments, the number of suicide by farmers is given in the Statement (*See* below).

A proper database on suicide by farmers in the country is required to understand the nature of the problem the factors prompting them to commit suicide, and accordingly arrive at the remedial measures to prevent its recurrence.

Statement

The number of suicides by farmers in various States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Period	No. (Based on the figures reported by State Govts.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000-01	191
		2001-02	233
		2002-03	280
		2003-04 (upto 13-5-2004)	254
		2004-05 (from 14-5-2005 to 11-11-2005)	1068
2.	Karnataka	2000-01	2630
		2001-02	2505
		2002-03	2340
		2003-04	708
		2004-05	271
		2005-06 (upto 28-3-2006)	124
3.	Maharashtra	2001	64
		2002	101
		2003	150
		2004	524
		2005	142
4.	Punjab	2002-03	Nil
		2003-04	2
		2004-05	Nil
		2005-06 (upto 30-6-2005)	Nil
5.	Kerala	2002	44
		2003	40
		2004	96
		2005	21
6.	Orissa	2001-02	2
		2002-03	1
		2003-04	Nil
		2004-05 (upto 28-2-2005)	Nil
		2005-06 (1-3-05 to 30-9-2005)	5
7.	Gujarat	2001	13
		2002	6
		2003	Nil
		2004	4
		2005	1

Note: In respect of Karnataka, the figures for the years 2000-01 to 2002-03 are based on the records with the State Crime Records Bureau and for the subsequent years on the basis of records maintained by the State Agriculture Department.

Performance of farm sector

2879. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farm sector could not perform well during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay more attention to the growth of farm sector and the measures proposed to be adopted to achieve better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) During the Ninth Plan Period (1997-2002), the average annual growth rate of farm sector (*i.e.* agriculture including allied sectors of forestry, logging and fishing) was 2.1 per cent as against the targeted growth rate of 3.9 per cent and during the first four years of Tenth Plan Period (*i.e.* 2002—06), the average annual growth rate was 1.8 per cent as against the targeted growth rate of 4.0 per cent. The performance of the farm sector fell short of targeted growth during the Ninth Plan and the first four years of Tenth Plan (2002—06) largely due to weather related conditions. Since only about 40 per cent of the net sown area in the country is under assured irrigation, the capacity of agriculture to withstand such shocks gets eroded.

(c) A series of initiatives through various schemes have been taken by the Government in the areas of irrigation expansion through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, increased credit coverage by enhancing institutional credit flow with the reduced interest rate of 7 per cent, crop diversification, dryland farming, marketing infrastructure, agricultural insurance against production loss, horticulture, extension services and storage facilities. The process of growth is strengthened through farm mechanization, agri-clinics and agri-business centres.

Further, the schemes for rice, wheat and coarse cereals are under implementation to augment their production and productivity under macro-management mode of agriculture in which States have been given the flexibility to choose any scheme or its components according to their specific needs. These initiatives are expected to accelerate growth and productivity and achieve better performance both in cereal and non-cereal crops.

Deputation of officials for IOTC

2880. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are deputing some officials to work on a permanent basis at the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission;

(b) if so, the details of other tie-ups with IOTC and Government.

(c) to what extent Government have re-assessed the need for Indians to have any role in the IOTC.

(d) whether Government will welcome suggestions on this matter; and

(e) the steps proposed to protect our maritime interests from seasoned maritime countries with huge fleets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) and (b) Government has not deputed any officials to work on a permanent basis at the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). India is participating in IOTC Scientific Session and Main Session which are annual events.

(c) Besides the annual meetings of IOTC mentioned above, officials as well as scientists from India also participate in the Working Party Meetings of IOTC on various tuna species and other highly migratory and straddling fish with a view to conserve and manage these resources. Technical support has also been availed to strengthen data collection and data processing system for tuna resources. Our scientists have also participated in the tuna tagging programme with financial assistance from IOTC.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The objective of IOTC is to promote co-operation among its Members with a view to ensure through appropriate management, conservation and optimum utilization of such stocks covered by IOTC for sustainable development of these resources. Since these species are highly migratory and straddling in nature, moving between Exclusive Economic Zones of different countries and the high seas, cooperative efforts are essential. Our active participation in IOTC events helps in the management and conservation of these resources. Simultaneously, the country is also augmenting its fleet of resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by Indian Companies.

Crop loss due to hailstorm and showers in M.P.

†2881. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the heavy losses caused to the crops by hailstorm and showers in March, 2006 in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) if so, the details of grant given to farmers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) In response to the Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for Central assistance in the wake of hailstorm/rains, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas in the State for assessment of damage, including damage to crops. This will now be considered by the High Level Committee (HLC), headed by the Agricultural Minister, for a decision on the quantum of assistance to the State Government.

Drought assistance to Himachal Pradesh

2882. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several regions of Himachal Pradesh, such as Una, Hamirpur, Kangra and Bilaspur districts have been in the grip of severe drought since last year;

(b) whether the State is being considered for any help; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh have neither reported drought in any part of the State nor sought any Central assistance for drought relief, during last year and so far this year.

Opening/closing of subsidiary companies by NDDB

†2883. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development (NDDB) has opened or closed a number of subsidiary companies during the last two years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether NDDB had obtained prior approval from Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No, Sir. However, Indian Immunologicals Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of NDDB incorporated Indiagen Ltd. as its subsidiary in November, 2004. Also, in the Mother Dairy group of companies, in august, 2004 Mother Dairy Delhi Ltd. was amalgamated with Mother Dairy India Ltd. and Mother Dairy Foods Ltd. was amalgamated with Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Pvt. Ltd.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Selling milk and milk products by NDDB

†2884. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has stopped selling milk and milk products of the State Dairy Federations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it is in the interest of the farmers; and

(c) if so, in what manner this benefit will reach the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Interest free loans and suicides

2885. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals to provide interest free loans to agriculturists for specified crop period, to help the farmers boost up growth, without being placed in situations where they are driven to commit suicides; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of suicide-deaths by farmers during 2005-06 in the country and in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) There is no proposal to privide interest free loans to agriculturists.

(b) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Cases of suicide by farmers in the country during 2005-06

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Period	No. (Based on the figures reported by State Governments)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2004-05 (from 14.05.2005 to 11.11.2005)	1068
2.	Karnataka	2005-06 (upto 28.3.2006)	124
3	Maharashtra	2005	142
4.	Punjab	2005-06 (upto 30.6.2005)	Nil
5.	Kerala	2005	21
6.	Orissa	2005-06 (01.03.2005 to 30.09.2005)	5
7.	Gujarat	2005	1

Suicides by poultry farmers of Maharashtra

2886. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers committed suicides in various States since January, 2006, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that some poultry farmers in Maharashtra have also committed suicides after running up major debts because of tumbling poultry prices caused by bird flue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) As per the reports received from the State Governments,

there has been no information of poultry farmers committing suicide since January 2006. However, as per report of the Andhra Pradesh Poultry Federation, four poultry farmers have committed suicide during March-May 2006.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Measures for prevention of suicides by farmers

†2887. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to focus permanent measures to prevent suicides by farmers, he had convened a meeting in the recent past with the Chief Ministers of those States where farmers under the pressure of debt had committed suicides during the last years;

(b) if so, the names of those States whose Chief Ministers attended the said meeting;

(c) whether some Chief Ministers of those States where farmers had committed suicides did not attend the meeting;

(d) if so, the names of those States;

(e) the outcome of the meeting; and

(f) whether Government propose to provide any special package for these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Karnataka and Kerala.

(e) and (f) Based on the suggestions/feedback received in this meeting,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a relief package is under preparation for the districts worst affected by the incidence of suicide by farmers in the States.

Assistance to Maharashtra for compensating fall in onion prices

2888. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to provide any sort of assistance to help farmers of Maharashtra who are facing financial loss due to fall in onion prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India implements Market Intervention Scheme at specific request of State Government in event of fall in prices due to glut in market. The losses, if any, are shared on 50:50 basis between the Central and State Government.

Waiving of farm loans due to crop damage

†2889. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the crops damaged due to the recent drought and untimely rain fall in various parts of the country alongwith the loss suffered by the medium and marginal farmers;

(b) the details of bank debts and interest thereon of those farmers;

(c) whether Government propose to waive of their farm loans in view of their pitiable conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which Government would provide relief to these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Tables of the Sabha.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fourth report of NCF

2890. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fourth report of the National Commission on farmers has been submitted to Government, recently;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Commission; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake a suicide census of farmers and a code of conduct for contract farming and to provide the farmers all-round boost and necessary credit and marketing backup as recommended by the Commission so as to save the farmers from starvation deaths and suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations contained in the Fourth Report submitted by the Commission relate to establishment of a National Agricultural Biosecurity System (NABS) and Draft National Policy for Farmers.

(c) The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration of the Government.

Functioning of Aquaculture Development Authority

2891. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aquaculture Development Authority of India is not functioning at its full and peak efficiency;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of officials have refused to join this organization;

(c) if so, the details of reasons of officials refusing to join;

(d) in what manner Government will help the fish farmers of Andhra Pradesh through this new organization; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure that officials join duty and serve the farmers immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority has been set up

vide Notifications S.O. 1803 (E) dated 22nd December, 2005 under the provisions of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005. After finalisation of the regulations and their notification in the Official Gazette, the Authority will recruit the sanctioned staff.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Coastal Aquaculture Authority is mandated to regulate the activities connected with coastal aquaculture. The Guidelines issued under the Rules prescribed in the Act shall ensure that coastal aquaculture does not cause any detriment to the coastal environment by the coastal aquaculture farmers of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The concept of responsible coastal aquaculture shall be followed to protect the livelihood of various sections of the people living in the coastal areas.

(e) The position has been indicated in part 'a' of the question.

Relief package for farmers of Punjab

2892. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to announce a relief package for farmers of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrain yield

2893. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average value of the yield of foodgrains in different States;

(b) the average growth of foodgrains in different States and country; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to improve the growth rate and average yield of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The state-wise average yield as well as average growth in production of foodgrains (during 1999-2000 to 2004-05) in different states is shown in the statement (*See* below). it is observed that the production of foodgrains has fluctuated widely during these years.

(c) The programmes aimed at boosting production and productivity of foodgrains include the following:

(i) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)

(ii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Wheat).

(iii) Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Coarse Cereals).

From October 2000, these schemes were subsumed under Macro Management Programme with a view to provide flexibility to the States according to the regionally differentiated needs of the States. To boost agriculture sector and enhancing yields, improved crop production technologies are being popularized. Under this scheme assistance is provided for various inputs and training of farmers/extension workers as well as supply of critical inputs like seeds, sprayers and water saving devices like sprinklers and drip systems.

In order to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds and pulses, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize" (ISOPOM) is being implemented since 01.04.2004. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for Production of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, crash programme for quality seed production, distribution of certified seed, and Minikits, infrastructure development, integrated Pest Management etc. Besides, front line demonstrations on improved production technologies in oilseeds and pulses are being conducted through Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a transfer of technology efforts among the farmers.

Further, research activities undertaken to increase agricultural production include—

Development of superior varieties of different crops that combine high yield with resistance tolerance to diseases and insect-pest and other desirable trials.

Intensification of research on development of commercially viable hybrid technology to achieve higher yield thresholds in various crops/agro-eco-systems, including non-traditional crops and harsh ecologies; development and diversification of male sterility system in an important area of research.

Emphasis on both strategic and basic research is given to enhance productivity.

Statement

State-wise average yield during 1999-2000 *to* 2004-05 *as well as production of foodgrains*

State	Average Yield (Kgs/Hect.)	Production of Foodgrains (Lakh Tonnes)					
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 (Final)
Andhra Pradesh	1996.29	136.96	160.29	148.36	106.54	136.97	133.96
Assam	1442.73	40.42	41.67	40.23	38.94	40.35	36.18
Bihar	1628.18	143.88	120.56	116.82	110.85	112.13	77.04
Chhattisgarh	904.10	0.00	29.01	57.79	32.75	64.70	50.23
Gujarat	1258.48	40.52	25.39	49.06	35.66	65.71	52.58
Haryana	3080.76	130.63	132.94	132.98	123.29	131.93	131.09
Himachal Pradesh	1638.26	14.44	11.12	16.00	11.23	13.99	16.12
Jammu & Kashmir	1488.31	13.29	11.14	13.26	13.22	15.30	14.99
Jharkhand	1214.37	0.00	20.11	22.42	18.93	29.05	23.11
Karnataka	1170.83	98.59	109.86	86.97	66.65	65.62	104.95
Kerala	2077.46	7.93	7.65	7.19	7.00	5.79	6.71
Madhya Pradesh	1114.23	212.72	101.85	136.07	107.49	159.57	141.05
Maharashtra	853.71	127.01	101.35	111.88	108.34	103.23	105.41
Orissa	1089.79	56.23	49.84	75.64	35.74	71.57	68.90
Punjab	3971.77	252.01	253.25	248.87	234.91	247.29	256.71
Rajasthan	1044.87	106.84	100.41	140.04	75.36	179.94	121.51
Tamil Nadu	2076.88	89.69	86.17	77.32	44.42	44.07	61.76
Uttar Pradesh	2130.60	456.50	427.15	441.37	381.42	442.47	378.36
Uttaranchal	1657.21	0.00	17.26	17.08	15.59	17.24	17.61
West Bengal	2326.28	149.16	138.15	165.01	155.22	160.10	160.55
All India	1667.27	2098.02	1968.14	2128.51	1747.71	2131.89	1983.63

Package for prevention of farmers' suicides

2894. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to introduce a package for preventing farmers' suicides in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Commission on Farmers has recommended formulation of a comprehensive national policy for farmers; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is drawing up a package for the districts worst affected by the incidence of suicide by farmers. The package would address their credit, insurance, irrigation and subsidiary income needs, through dairy, poultry and horticulture.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Agreement with Colombo on water management

2895. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ICAR and Colombo based International Water Management Institute have signed an agreement for collaboration in different aspects of water management to enhance productivity in water sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far this will solve the water problem in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Agreement between Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Government of India and the International Water

Management Institute (an International Future Harvest Center under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), Colombo was signed at New Delhi on 25th November, 1996.

(b) The terms of the agreement are implemented on an annual basis. Each year a new Workplan is developed and agreed for implementation. The Workplan for 2006-07 was signed on 24th January, 2006 and shall remain valid upto 30th March, 2007, unless otherwise terminated, modified, or extended by mutual consent.

Under the agreement, there is a provision to develop and implement collaborative projects in the areas of mutual interest, share information and expertise in the areas of advanced research, bring out joint publications and undertake other means to achieve the objectives.

Under the agreement, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) also helps and sponsors Indian institutions/scientists for capacity building, training and participation in important meetings/seminars/workshops.

(c) The collaboration with IWMI will be very useful to solve the water management related issues in agriculture in India. The umbrella agreement with IWMI covers joint projects in India in the following areas:—

(i) Multiple water use systems for small holder farmers.

(ii) Understanding and improving water productivity.

(iii) Watershed management in rainfed areas and water institutions.

(iv) Safe and sustainable use of low-quality waters.

(v) Drought assessment and management.

(vi) Groundwater governance and management.

(vii) Water health and environment.

Assistance to Punjab for sugarcane development

2896. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a provision of Rs. 120 crores was made in the Annual Plan for paying to Punjab @ Rs. 20/- per quintal for 600 lakh quintals of sugarcane to be crushed;

(b) whether the said assistance has been released and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the State Government for early release of the fund and also to make provision for Rs. 120 crores in the Annual Plan for 2006-2007 as incentives to sugarcane growers of the State and to bring more areas under sugarcane cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, to increase production and productivity of sugarcane, a Cenrally Sponsored Scheme under Macro Management Mode of Agriculture is implemented in the various State including the State of Punjab. Under this schemes financial assistance on various inputs, such as seed multiplication, implements, drip irrigation, heat treatment plant and transfer of production technology through demonstrations and trainings are provided to different States.

Demand and supply gap in cereals

2897. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand and supply gap of cereals in the country is increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the demand and supply of cereals during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether a study has shown that the production of cereals and demand of cereals may see a huge gap keeping in view the fact that India will have the youngest population in future; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government to increase the production of cereals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Based on the National Sample Survey Organisation's 60th Round (2004) Consumer Expenditure Survey, the assessed demand (consumption requirement of cereals for the country,

including seed, feed and wastage) *vis-a-vis* the supply (domestic production) of cereals during 2003-04 to 2005-06 is shown in the following table:

(Million Tonnes)

Cereals	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*
Production/Supply	198.28	185.23	196.09
Consumption/Demand	168.48	171.07	173.64

*3rd advance estimates

As may be seen from the above table, production of cereals in more than the demand during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06.

(c) The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in its report titled "2020 Global Food Outlook" mentioned that India would shift from near self-sufficiency under the baseline scenario (scenario prevailing in and around 1997) to imports of 30 million tonnes of cereals in 2020.

(d) For increasing the production of cereals, the Integrated Cereal Development Programme for cropping system based areas (Rice, Wheat and Coarse Cereals) which has since been subsumed under Macro Management Programme since 04.10.2000 is implemented in different States of the country. Under the Scheme, the assistance is provided for demonstration on improved package of practices including Integrated Pest Management (IPM), distribution of quality seeds for improved varieties/ hybrids, farm implements and water saving devices like sprinkler irrigation system. Besides, frontier crop production and protection technologies and newly released promising varieties and hybrids are also popularized through front line demonstrations at farmers field under direct funded component of Macro Management Programme.

As per National Agriculture Policy, special efforts are made to raise the productivity and production of crops to meet the increasing demand for food generated by demographic pressures and raw materials for expanding agro-based industries. A regionally differentiated stategy is pursued, taking into account the agronomic, climatic and environmental conditions to realise the full growth potential of every region.

Yield of rice

2898. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per hectare yield of rice is very less in the country when compared to countries like China, Japan, USA and is less than Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether Government had taken/proposed to take steps to increase per hectare yield of rice in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, sir. The per hectare yield of rice in India as compared to China, Japan, USA and Bangladesh during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 is shown in the table below:

Productivity of Rice

(Kg./Hectare)

Country	2003	2004	2005
India	2051	2017	2000
China	4040	4206	4220
Japan	3900	4277	4361
USA	4965	5187	4934
Bangladesh	2408	2409	2428

Source: FAO website

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase productivity of rice and area under rice cultivation. These include the Macro Management Scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), encouragement for improved variety of seeds including hybrids, improved tehnologies for rice such as system of Rice Intensification (SRI), Zero Tillage and adoption of other resource conservation technologies.

Expert panel on Bird Flu

2899. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an expert panel to find out the causes leading to the recent incidences of Bird Flu in the country to safeguard the interest of trade in Agriculture and agro-based industries that suffered losses due to banning of chicken and farm exports;

(b) whether ICMR has also set up four Bio-safety Level-3 (BSL 3) laboratories to tackle outbreak of avian flu with foreign know-how, funds and consultancy from USA for the project; and

(c) if so, the other steps being taken to meet the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Madam. A committee has been constituted to assess/determine the possible source of infection of the outbreak of Avian Influenza in poultry in Navapur, Nandurbar District of Maharashtra under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.K. Ganguly, Driector General , Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(b) and (c) Three Bio Safety level-3 laboratories would be established in the country to tackle outbreak of new emerging diseases such as Avian Flu. They will be located at (1) National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (Directorate General of Health Services), (2) National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata and (3) Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai (Indian Council of Medical Research). One BSL-3 laboratroy is already functioning at the ICMR's Microbial Containment Complex, Pune.

The laboratories will start functioning shortly as they are going to be constructed using pre-fabricated materials. The expenditure is being met from the Government of India funds.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken adequate measures to contain the human cases of Avian Influenza, if it is to happen. Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs have been requested to keep a close watch on fatality among bird population and appearance of sever respiratory illness in the exposed human population. A contingency plan to manage human caes of Avian Infulenza was prepared and circulated to the States. A task force constituted to ensure availability of drugs and vaccines have decided to procure Tamiflu and personal protective equipment. 1 million capsules of Tamiflu and 10,000 personal protective equipments were stockpiled.

Trading in spurious pesticides

†2900. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pesticide turnover in the country is touching 6,000 crore rupees per year;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether is it also a fact that out of this 1,500 crore rupees worth of spurious pesticides are bought and sold in the market;

(d) if not, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have any provision to monitor the trade of such spurious pesticides; and

(f) if so, the details of such provision and average quanitiy of spurious pesticides seized every year by means of this provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The total output (turnover of persticides and other agrochemical products in 2002-03 was Rs. 7345 crore according to the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Report 2002-03, published in June, 2005 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

(c) to (f) There is no authentic report on the quantum of spurious perticides in the Market. However, approximately 3.5 % of the pesticide samples analysed in State Pesticide Testing Laboratories are found to be misbranded. The manufacture and quality of pesticides is regulated under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968 and its Rules . The Registration Committee, constituted under this Act, registers pesticides only after being satisfied of their efficacy. The State Governments then issue licenses for the manufacture and sale of registered pesticides. Quality assurance or pesticides is ensured by the State Governments through regular drawal and analysis of pesticide sample through a network of Insecticides Inspectors, Insecticides Analysis and Pesticides Testing Laboratories. The Act provides for punishment to formulators, manufactures and vendors of spurious and substandard pesticides.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Growth rate of agriculture

2901. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors is much less than the GDP growth rate of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for very less growth rate of agriculture;

(d) whether Government had taken any steps to beat the vagaries of monsoon and achieve the desired growth of the sector through improved farming methods, mechanization and technological innovations, etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The annual growth rate of agriculture and allied sectors at 1999-2000 prices was less than that of the overall GDP of the country during 2002-03 to 2005-06. The year-wise details of the growth scenario of agriculture and allied sectors *vis-a-vis* the overall GDP are given below:

(at 1999-2000 prices)

Year	Growth in Percentage	
	Agriculture & allied sector	Total for all sectors
2002-2003	-6.9	3.8
2003-2004	10.0	8.5
2004-2005	0.7	7.5
2005-2006	3.4	8.1

(c) Since only about 40 per cent of the net sown area is under assured irrigation, agriculture growth is dependent on the rainfall and its geographical spread. In the absence of assured irrigation, the capacity of Indian Agriculture to grow at an expected rate gets eroded due to weather related shocks.

(d) and (e) The Union Government have taken number of steps which help agriculture sector to withstand the vagaries of monsoon and achieve higher growth:

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) launched in 1996-97 has been provided an outlay of Rs.7121 crores in the year 2006-07 as against an outlay of Rs.4500 crores it the year 2005-06 to improve the pace of implementation/completion of the on-going irrigation projects.

Micro Irrigation Technology comprising drip and sprinkler technology is promoted on a large scale to increse the coverge to 3 million hectares by the end of Tenth plan and to 14 million hectares by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

Rainfed farming is also encouraged in arid and semi-arid regions of the country.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is under implementation to provide insurance coverage to the farmers in the event of failure of crop due to occurrence of natural clamity, pests and diseases.

To minimize post-harvest losses in agriculture produce, new techniques and systems have been devised and are disseminated to the farmers.

Necessary support is provided to the States in strengthening their extension efforts by way of dissemination of latest knowledge and technology information to farmers.

Subsidy is also provided through state departments of agriculture for enhancement of the production of good quality seeds and their distribution in respect of various crops.

Public-private partnership is encouraged in the areas of contract farming, direct marketing through amendment of Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act of different States.

Training Capacity of CIFNET

2902. PROF. P.J. KURIAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CIFNET has forwarded proposals to double the training capacity for the fiscal year 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIFNET wants to open more branches all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Review of situation prevailing in suicide hit areas

2903. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several farmers especially in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh committed suicide in the last few Months;

(b) whether Government have conducted any review of the situation prevailing broadly with agriculturists across the country with a view to identifying the most vulnerable ones among them, in particular, due to crop failure, price crash, etc. and evolving a rescue package to enable them the difficult situation and prevent suicides;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Recent cases of suicide by farmers in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, as reported by the State Government, are as follows:

State	Period	No. of suicide by farmers
Andhra Pradesh	2004-05 (14.4.05 to 11.11.05)	1068
Maharashtra	2005	142

(b) to (d) The incidents of suicide by farmers is under review by the Government and the Government of India is in touch with the State Governments concened in this regard. Recently a meeting was held at

Hyderabad on 10th April, 2006 with the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, in connection with drawing up a pacakge for the districts worst affected by the incidence of suicide by farmers. The package would address their credit, insurance, irrigation and subsidiary income needs, through dairy, poultry and horticulture.

Social security cover for fishermen

2904. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have schemes and programmes for the social security cover for the fishermen against accidents caused by cyclone, super-cyclone, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the socio-economic protection of small fishermen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (d) The assistance is extend to the people including fishermen affected by the natural calamities such as cyclone, super-cyclone etc. from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). This includes repair/replacement of boats, nets demaged or lost, input subsidy etc. Besides, Centrally Sponsored National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen comprising of Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen, Development of Model Fishermen Villages through construction of houses, community hall and drinking water facilities and Saving-cum-Relief components is in operation during the Tenth Plan. Under the Group Accident Insurance component, assistance of Rs. 50,000 in case of accidental death/Permanent total disability and Rs,. 25000 for permanent partial disability is provided to the families of the affected fishermen cover under the scheme. Further, safety of fishermen at sea is one of the main components of the macro scheme on Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations. Under this component, financial assistance to the extent of 20% cost or subject to maximum of Rs. 30,000 per unit is extended through National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for installation of

Global Positioning System (GPS) and wireless set on the small mechanized fishing vessles of below 20 meter length.

Broker's activities in vegetable markets

†2905. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brokers working in vegetable markets (Sabji Mandi) buy vegetables at a low price from farmers and sell these to consumers at almost double price;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the provision made by Government to ensure that farmers should get reasonable price of their products and consumers, too, should get vegetables at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Agriculture marketing being a State subject, the intermediaries/brokers are regulated by the provisions of Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act (APMC Act)/Rules of the respective States. The role of broker in the market is to negotiate the deal between the buyer and the seller for which brokerage is charged at a stipulated rate fixed under bye-laws of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee under the APMC Act/Rules. There are other intermediaries like Commission agents, wholesalers, retailers under different marketing channels through which the produce of farmers reaches to the consumers. The studies conducted by the Ministry in 2004 has estimated that the share of farmers in ultimate price of fruits and vegetables varies from 32% to 68% depending on the marketing channel adopted, the distance of the markets and the infrastructure facilities available.

(c) With a view to ensure reasonable price to the farmer for his produce and availability of vegetables at reasonable price to the consumer by reducing the number of intermediaries, this Ministry has circulated a Model Act namely, the State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 to all the states to guide them in bringing changes in their respective APMC Acts to allow direct marketing, contract farming and to permit setting up of competitive markets in private and cooperative

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sectors. Since agricultural market is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to adopt the Model Law as suited to them. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan have made changes in their respective APMC Act on the lines of the Model Act. The States/UTs of Kerala, Manipur, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no APMC Act and hence there is no necessity for adopting the Model Act. The APMC act of Tamil Nadu already provides for the reforms envisaged in the Model Act. The States/UTs of Haryana, Karnataka, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Maharashtra, UP and Gujarat have partially adopted the provisions of Model Act.

This Ministry has also launched the Scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation to assist the states in creating the required marketing infrastructure which can reduce the role of intermediaries, so as to ensure maximum share of farmers in ultimate price of fruits and vegetables.

Suicides by farmers in Punjab

†2906. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers have committed suicide due to debt stress in Punjab also during the past years like the farmers of the other States;

(b) if not, whether it is a fact that this matter has been brought into the notice of Governments by the present Chief Minister of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) As reported by the State Government, there were two cases of suicide by farmers in Punjab during the year 2003-04. This is due to various reasons like non-payment of loan from Arhtia/Bank loans and tension in family, etc.; however, it has been stated to be difficult to explain the phenomenon to a single cause.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State Government has set up a Punjab State Farmers' Commission to find ways and means to rejuvenate Punjab's economy. It will also look into the issue of suicide by farmers in the State, its causes and will suggest remedial measures including rehabilitation and compensation to the affected persons/ families, etc.

Increasing soil fertility in drought-prone areas

2907. SHRI THANGA TAMIL SELVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent droughts in a region adversely affects the fertility of the soil, eventually affecting productivity;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve soil fertility in such regions; and

(c) whether Government would consider launching a special scheme for the drought-prone districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Ramanathapuram, Thirunelveli, etc. in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) In general, the occurrence of drought does not have significant effect on diminishing soil fertility in short run. However frequent drought in a region can have adverse effect on soil fertility by way of (i) reduced bio-mass production (ii) fast decomposing of soil organic matter (iii) poor bio-activity in the Rhizospher and (iv) deterioration of soil structure and water holding capacity.

(b) The Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), Hyderabad and its network of 25 All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture (AICRPDA) Centres Provide Technical Support to the State Governments by way of training, exposure visits on managing soil fertility during drought through various technologies in different agro ecological regions.

(c) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Rate of interest on farmers loans

2908. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minsiter of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.S. Swaminathan Farmers Commission recommended

that the rate of interest on farmers loan may be reduced to 4 per cent simple interest and should not be compounded on arrears;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on this;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government have decided to allow the farmers to secure, effective from kharif 2006-07, short-term credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs.3,00,000 on the principal amount.

Special package for relief to farmers

†2909. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give a special package to provide relief to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the outlines of the proposals under consideration for special-package scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is drawing up a package for the districts worst affected by the incidence of suicide by farmers. The package would address their credit, insurance, irrigation and subsidiary income needs, through dairy, poultry and horticulture.

Agriculture production in Andhra Pradesh

2910. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of some of the agricultural products in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years has come down

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

gradually such as foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, etc., causing a serious concern;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to revitalize the agriculture sector, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) how exactly the State is benefitted under Macro Management Programme of Government; and

(d) how many hectares in the State are covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) The production of foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane and jute and mesta in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years shows a mixed trend as shown below:

(*Production in lakh tonnes*)

Year	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Jute & Mesta $
2001-02	148.36	16.14	180.82	6.72
2002-03	106.54	12.56	153.87	6.13
2003-04 (Fully Revised)	136.97	16.14	150.70	4.70
2004-05 (Final)	133.96	22.09	157.39	4.58
2005-06*	161.03	20.05	179.40	4.57

* 3rd Advance Estimates

$ Production in lakh bales of 180 kgs. each.

(b) The Government is implementing a number of schemes for development of agriculture, horticulture and livestock sectors in the states including Andhra Pradesh. The strategies formulated by the Government to increase the agricultural production and productivity include (i) increased institutional credit flow to the farmers and strengthening of cooperative credit structure; (ii) ensuring timely availability of quality inputs; (iii) promoting farmers friendly, demand driven agriculture extension system; (iv) accelerating diversification to high value crops including horticulture activities; (v) Strengthening infrasturcture and the supply chain; (vi) optimizing the efficient utilization of available water resources through

micro irrigation and enhancing the sustainability of dry-land/rainfed farming system;

(vii) reforming agricultural markets and widespread use of post harvest technology; and (viii) putting in place an appropriate risk management apparatus for farmers.

(c) The Macro Management of Agriculture scheme was launched in 2001. Under this Scheme, the States have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activities on the basis of their regional priorities. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for various inputs and training of farmers/ extension workers as well as supply of critical inputs like seeds, sprayers and water saving devices like sprinklers and drip systems, Production of breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, crash programme for quality seed production, distribution of certified seed, and minikits. Under this scheme, the States are encouraged to include new interventions and best farm practices.

The allocation and utilization of funds under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are shown below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2003-04	3400.00	3279.20
2004-05	3600.00	3712.18
2005-06	3300.00	–

(d) As on 31.03.2005, 1.11 lakh hectares under drip irrigation and 0.84 lakh hectares under sprinkler irrigation have been covered in Andhra Pradesh.

Rural industries set up by Khadi Gramodyog Commission

2911. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural industries set up in the villages by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission and the number of persons employed therein, State-wise and particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of registered rural industries/units, State-wise;

(c) the present conditions of these industries as well as the number of industries earning profits and suffering losses out of them, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any scheme to provide assistance to the loss-making industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) does not set up village industry (VI) units of its own. VI units are set up under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) by eligible entrepreneurs in various parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose, margin money assistance is provided to the entrepreneurs by the Government through the KVIC and loans are made available by banks. The State-wise details of the VI units set up and additional employment generated under the REGP upto 31 March 2006 (Provisional) since its inception in April 1995 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise details of the present financial status of individual or groups of units of these industries is not maintained centrally. In fact, the efforts involved in regular compilation of such detailed country-wise data, are not commensurate with the likely benefits.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise details of projects established and employment opportunities created under REGP since its commencement from 01 *April*, 1995 *and up to* 31.03.2006

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Projects set up* (number)	Employment* (number of persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17134	334521
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	498	8192
3.	Assam	6094	105982
4.	Bihar	1792	27210
5.	Goa	2572	24029

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Projects set up* (number)	Employment* (number of persons)
6.	Gujarat	1860	29340
7.	Haryana	7307	167531
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3009	69428
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8958	77846
10.	Karnataka	15407	203159
11.	Kerala	10614	181605
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20651	232801
13.	Maharashtra	23433	233106
14.	Manipur	905	16171
15.	Meghalaya	3499	20767
16.	Mizoram	1435	29126
17.	Nagaland	5257	99264
18.	Orissa	4737	57175
19	Punjab	10862	161427
20	Rajasthan	29520	370147
21	Sikkim	358	7322
22.	Tamil Nadu	7723	105292
23.	Tripura	972	20016
24.	Uttar Pradesh	18966	367287
25.	West Bengal	21844	204777
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	1020	7213
27.	Chandigarh	159	1331
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	303
29.	Delhi	241	4782
30.	Lakshadweep	36	465
31.	Pondicherry	992	12687
32.	Chhattisgarh	2289	61147
33.	Jharkhand	1275	25321
34.	Uttaranchal	2776	49330
	TOTAL:	234210	3316100

* Provisional

Status of REGP Scheme

2912. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) alongwith the details of the number of applications received, the number of applications accepted by the banks, the number of beneficiaries who were sanctioned loans, the number of beneficiaries getting disbursement and the number of persons getting subsidies, State-wise, for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proportions of the number actually receiving loans are very small in comparison to the number of those who applied for; and

(c) whether any suitable mechanism will be adopted to speed up sanctions and disbursements?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme of the Government implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for assisting entrepreneurs in setting up of village industry (VI) units. Under this programme, loans are provided to the applicants by the banks and subsidy by the Government (through the KVIC). On receipt of proposals from applicants, banks take independent decision on sanctioning loan, after appraising the technical and economic feasibility of each project proposal. As such, information on the number of applications received directly by the banks are not maintained by the KVIC. The State-wise details of the REGP units set up during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06, the beneficiaries of which received bank credit in combination with subsidy from; the Government, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) While information on the number of applications received by the banks is not maintained by the KVIC, the general assessment is that about 20 to 25 per cent of the project proposals received are not approved after approval by banks.

(c) The steps taken by the KVIC to speed up the process of sanction and disbursement include prescribing time limits for disposal of applications at all stages, introduction of computerized system to keep track of the movement of applications upto the stage of disbursement by banks, placing

the margin money subsidy in advance with the nodal banks in the State captial/Divisional office on quarterly basis, etc.

Statement

State-wise details of village indusry units set up under the REGP during 2003-04, 2004-05 *and* 2005-06

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of units set up		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06*
1.	Chandigarh	8	8	3
2.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	2	0	0
3.	Delhi	7	9	13
4.	Haryana	923	1140	1058
5.	Himachal Pradesh	414	469	635
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	775	922	1402
7.	Punjab	882	864	440
8.	Rajasthan	2496	1537	2086
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58	6	598
10.	Bihar	88	254	692
11.	Jharkhand	323	240	217
12.	Orissa	1031	991	580
13.	West Bengal	3348	2584	2037
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	43	76
15.	Assam	1223	1658	2229
16.	Manipur	36	102	65
17.	Meghalaya	210	146	206
18.	Mizoram	33	162	365
19.	Nagaland	61	151	316
20.	Tripura	244	233	306
21.	Sikkim	113	139	106
22.	Andhra Pradesh	1097	1988	2276
23.	Karnataka	1422	934	1314
24.	Kerala	2046	914	1273
25.	Lakshadweep	9	0	26
26.	Pondicherry	47	7	36
27.	Tamil Nadu	1568	925	982
28.	Goa	126	138	133
29.	Gujarat	290	376	516
30.	Maharashtra	857	1773	1749
31.	Chhattisgarh	697	656	502
32.	Madhya Pradesh	1041	1361	767
33.	Uttaranchal	1106	513	469
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2134	2210	1241
	TOTAL:	24747	23453	24714

Steps to encourage KVI in the country

†2913. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage Khadi and Village Industries each year, during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have allocated any funds to the State Governments for this purpose during the above periods;

(c) the number of people working in this industry, State-wise;

(d) whether Government are considering to provide assistance to the people working in these industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The Government has continued to encourage khadi and village industries in the country and has provided Rs. 3663.05 crore in the Tenth Plan as against the outlay of Rs. 2950 crore. Some of the important steps taken by Government during the last three years to encourage khadi and village industries include:

(i) Amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Act, 1956 , to revamp the KVIC.

(ii) Introduction of the 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' for development of 100 clusters of these traditional industries for enhanced competitiveness and employment of artisans and rural entrepreneurs.

(iii) Introduction of the Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme in 2003-04 for improved design and packaging of khadi and village industry products.

(iv) Implementation of the Group Insurance Scheme, ("Khadi Karigar Janashree Bima Yojana") with effect from 15 August 2003 for the benefit of khadi workers/artisans.

(v) Implementation of the 'Ready to Use Mission for Khadi Products' to convert khadi fabric into ready-made garments for higher value addition.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vi) Ensuring availability of quality raw materials for khadi production through six Central Sliver Plants of KVIC, etc.

(b) Government allocates funds to the KVIC for implementation of schemes for the promotion and development of Khadi and Village industries. The KVIC, in turn, allocates the funds, *inter alia,* to the Khadi and Village Industries boards of the States/Union Territories, registered khadi institutions, etc.

(c) The State/Union territory-wise estimates of the number of persons employed in the khadi and village industry sector at the end of March 2005 are given in the statement (*See* below)

(d) and (e) For implementation of schemes for the promotion and development of the khadi and village industry sector, and Government has made a Plan provision of Rs. 592.93 crore during 2006-07.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise estimates of the number of persons employed in the khadi and village industry sector at the end of March 2005

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Employment* (lakh persons)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03
3.	Assam	1.76
4.	Bihar	3.72
5.	Goa	0.14
6.	Gujarat	1.41
7.	Haryana	2.29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.41
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.70
10.	Karnataka	3.32
11.	Kerala	3.18

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Employment* (lakh persons)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.72
13.	Maharashtra	5.91
14.	Manipur	0.65
15.	Meghalaya	0.31
16.	Mizoram	0.29
17.	Nagaland	0.37
18.	Orissa	2.39
19.	Punjab	2.80
20.	Rajasthan	6.56
21.	Sikkim	0.11
22.	Tamil Nadu	13.07
23.	Tripura	0.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17 13
25.	West Bengal	6.21
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.15
27.	Chandigarh	0.15
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01
29.	Delhi	0.35
30.	Lakshadweep	0.01
31.	Pondicherry	0.10
32.	Chhattisgarh	0.51
33.	Jharkhand	0.27
34.	Uttaranchal	0.90
	TOTAL:	85.42

*Provisional

Rural industries in Uttaranchal

2914. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government for development and promotion of rural industries in Uttaranchal;

(b) the details of plans formulated and being implemented in the State; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent under the schemes, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government supports and supplements the efforts of the State/Union Territory Governments in promoting/assisting village industries through various schemes and programmes implemented across the country, including Uttaranchal. Some of the important schemes are:

(i) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for assisting eligible applicants in setting up village industry units. Under this programme, loans are provided to eligible applicants by banks and subsidy by the Government.

(ii) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for assisting eligible applicants in setting up tiny units. Under this programme, loans are provided to eligible applicants by banks and subsidy by the Government.

(iii) Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme for improved design and packaging of village industry products.

(iv) Rural Industries Service Centres (RISC) Scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to provide infrastructural support and services to village industries.

(v) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme for providing bank loans to khadi and polyvastra units at subsidised rates of interest.

Further, the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (SSI) implements the Small Industry Cluster Development Programme (SICDP) Credit Guarantee

Trust for Small Indusries (CGTSI), established by the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) provides guarantee cover to banks for collateral-free loans up to Rs. 25 lakh, sanctioned to SSIs, including village industries.

(c) Details of the funds spent by the Government (in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries) for implementation of the programmes/schemes in Uttaranchal, during the last three years, are as follows:

Year	Funds spent in Uttaranchal*
2003-04	13.15
2004-05	9.40
2005-06	11.22

* Funds for subsidy under PMRY are placed by the Government with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which releases them through the banks concerned to individual entrepreneurs. State-wise data on these releases are not furnished by the RBI.

Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana in Punjab

2915. SHRI DHARAM PAL SHABARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided by nationalized banks and private banks under PMRY in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have fixed any target in this regard for distributing the loans under PMRY;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved by the above banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) The bank-wise details of the number of cases in which loans were sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) in Punjab during the last three years, 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 year-wise are given in the Statement & (*See* below). The data for 2005-06 are under compilation.

(b) The targets fixed under PMRY for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 for Punjab are 4000, 4100 and 4600 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Bank-wise and year-wise details of cases of loans sanctioned under PMRY in Punjab during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Punjab National Bank	2201	2057	2283
2.	State Bank of Punjab	1601	1432	1545
3.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1466	1313	1472
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	863	786	855
5.	United Commercial Bank	387	352	377
6.	Allahabad Bank	156	165	184
7.	Andhra Bank	10	16	13
8.	Bank of Baroda	208	190	197
9.	Bank of India	302	271	296
10.	Bank of Maharashtra	26	35	40
11.	Canara Bank	361	347	391
12.	Central Bank of India	365	356	370
13.	Corporation Bank	30	40	41
14.	Dena Bank	24	36	33
15.	Indian Bank	65	90	79
16.	Indian Overseas Bank	149	156	156
17.	State Bank of India	1126	1020	1117
18.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	20	19	22
19.	Syndicate Bank	47	41	47
20.	Union Bank of India	272	260	270
21.	United Bank of India	6	2	0
22.	Vijaya Bank	31	28	42
23.	Bank of Pujnab	20	60	56
24.	Bank of Rajasthan	1	2	3
25.	Bharat Overseas Bank	7	12	15
26.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	44	52	42
27.	State Bank of Hyderabad	5		
28.	Other Banks		2	4

Pricing of life saving drugs

†2916. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the task force constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen to consider the measures for providing life saving drugs at affordable prices;

(b) if so, the details of major recommendations made by the task force alongwith the decisions taken thereon;

(c) by when a new pharmaceutical policy is likely to be formulated/ enforced, on the basis of these recommendations; and

(d) the number of new drugs that would be lised or de-listed in the various schedules of drug prices control order in the event of implementation of these recommendatons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Adviser, Planning Commission was constituted to explore options other than price control to make available life saving drugs at reasonable prices. The Task Force has submitted its report to the Government on the 20th September, 2005. Some of the salient recommendations of Task Force are, that Price Controls should be imposed on the 'essentiality' of the drug and not on the basis of turnover and it should be applied only to formulations and not to bulk drugs. Some of the other major recommendations of Task Force are to promote generic drugs, to encourage public health facilities, to revive the Public Sector Enterprises in the manufacture of drugs, to provide fiscal incentives in R&D activities in drugs, to provide financial support for implementation of Schedule M of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, to enact Drugs and Threapeutics (Regulation) Act, to establish a National Authority on Drugs and Therapeutics (NADT), to establish price negotiation process for new patented drugs, to streamline the bulk procurement regime, to exempt the excise duty, customs duty and other levies on cancer and anti HIV/AIDS drugs, to establish the state Illness Funds in the States/Union Territories for BPL families, to reduce the excise duty on drugs from 16 to 8%, to enhance the exemption limit of SSI units from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores, to establish a Settlement

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission which is authorized to settle the disputed overcharged amount from the pharma companies.

The recommendation of the Task Force are being examined for consideration in the New National Pharmaceutical Policy.

The draft of the new policy is presently being finalized. It is difficult to specify any time frame for this.

As per the recommendation of the Task Force all the drugs included in the National List of Essential Medicines, 2003 are to be considered for price control. However, this is subject of subject to finalization of the Policy.

Unfare means of promotion of medical products by pharma companies

2917. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some pharma companies are distributing costly electronic items to the Chemists for promotion of their products and sending Doctors abroad for promotion of their medicines;

(b) if so, how many cases of such practices have been noticed and names of the pharma companies violating the Government norms for promotion of medicines; and

(c) what actions are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Privatisation of undertakings under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

†2918. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of undertakings under the control of his Ministry which have been privatized/disinvested;

(b) the undertaking-wise amount received by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government are aware of alleged irregularities resorted to during privatization/disinvestments of these undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government have taken or propose to take any action to conduct indepth inquiry of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (b) Two undertakings under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, namely, Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL) and Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) were disinvested. The proceeds from disinvestments received by Government were Rs. 151.70 crore for PPL and Rs. 1490.84 crore for IPCL.

(c) to (e) No, sir. The question does not arise.

Mega chemical complex

2919. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have commissioned consultants to study the concept and submit a feasibility report for construction of a mega Chemical Complex in the country;

(b) if so, whether the study has been completed and reports submitted to Government;

(c) if so, the salient features of the study;

(d) the time by which this mega complex will be constructed;

(e) whether the Central Government have also taken steps towards revival of Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and FACT;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, assisted by Consultants is studying the feasibility of setting up Mega Chemical Industrial Estates at different locations in the country. A Task Force on Petroleum, Chemical and

Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) has also been constituted in the Prime Minister's Office on 20.1.2006, in order to enable quick and coordinated decision making and to provide an appropriate policy framework for the development of investment regions of requisite scale and level of facilities, with the involvement of world class developers and investors, in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. This Task Force will also finalize the number and location of PCPIRs. A definite time limit has not been fixed at this stage.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As regards revival of MFL the proposal for restructuring of the company is under the active consideration of the Government. As regards revival of FACT, a Financial Restructuring package has been approved by the CCEA and is under implementation. The details are shown in the Statement (*See* below).

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Details regarding financial restructuring of FACT

The proposal for financial restructuring of FACT was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic (CCEA) on 30th March, 2006. The following package has been approved:

(a) Waiver of all outstanding interest as on 31.3.2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 crores and penal interest, thereon.

(b) Conversion of 50% of the outstanding Government of India loan of Rs. 584.60 crores as on 31.3.2005 (*i.e.* Rs. 292.30 crores) into equity capital.

(c) Write off of the non plan loan of Rs. 60 crore given for Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

(d) Write off of the balance outstanding Government of India loan of Rs. 232.30 crores as on 31.3.2005 (Rs. 584.60—Rs. 292.30—Rs.60.00 crores).

All the above reliefs have been approved to be effective from 31.3.2005.

Ceiling on trader's margin on medicines

2920. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to cap ceiling on the margin of medicines for traders;

(b) if so, the details of the medicines on which margin of traders will be reduced;

(c) whether it is only for generic medicines or the branded products as well, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government on availability of medicines on reduced prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) Prices of 74 Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations based thereon are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of para 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95).

The Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Pharma) to examine the issue of span of price control (including trade margin). Subsequently, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Advisor, Planning Commission was also constituted to explore options other than price control to make available life saving drugs at reasonable prices.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Pharmaceuticals) and the Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Advisor, Planning Commission as well as feedback received from other stakeholders the Government is likely to finalize the new Pharmaceutical Policy shortly. The issue of trade margin would also be addressed therein.

Suggestion of Punjab Government on import of DAP fertilizers

2921. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Indian Agriculture still continues to be largely dependent on import of fertilizers, particularly DAP, the Government

of Punjab has lately suggested a long term policy for import, storage and distribution of phosphoric acid and creation of buffer stocks for such fertilizers;

(b) if so, what specific steps have been suggested by that Government; and

(c) what decision and action has been taken thereon;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes Sir, The country is almost completely dependent on imported raw materials/intermediates for manufacturing phosphatic fertilizers. A reference was received from Government of Punjab with suggestion regarding import storage and distribution of phosphoric acid and creation of buffer stock of DAP.

(b) and (c) Imports of finished fertilizer except urea and fertilizers raw materials/intermediates including phosphoric acid are decanalised. The manufacturers are procuring these fertilizers inputs from the international market at the terms & conditions and price negotiated by them as per their commercial decision. The role of the Government is limited to deciding the fair price of these inputs for working out concession rates for decontrolled P&K fertilizers under the Concession scheme. In case of phosphoric acid, Government of India has decided to take normative price of phosphoric acid derived as per the formula suggested by the Expert Group linking it with the prices of DAP & ammonia in the international market and Baltic Dry Index (BDI) for working out concession rates of phosphatic fertilizers during the year 2006-07.

All the P&K fertilizers including DAP were de-controlled *w.e.f.*25.08.92. The State Government are required to tie up the required quantities with the manufacturers/importers of these fertilizers to ensure availability of these fertilizers in their respective State. However, Government of India also maintian buffer stock of DAP to meet any emergent demand. A quantity of 7.79 lakh Mt of imprted DAP was kept under buffer stock of DAP during the year 2005-06, out of which 1.28 lakh MT was kept in Punjab.

Production of Dursban in India

2922. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dow Chemical Company, the present owner of Union Carbide Corporation has to withdraw its product Dursban (Chlopyriphos) form US markets primarily because of its effect on children's health;

(b) if so, under what circumstances Government have allowed Dow Chemicals to set up production facility and distribution network for Dursban in India; and

(c) the names of the Government departments and public sector undertaking that are purchasing Dursban and other pesticides and chemicals form Dow chemicals.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) Chlorpyriphos is an insecticide. Its formulations are registered for use in agriculture, wood treatment for termite & borer, termite control in building in favour of many registrants including M/s. Dow Chemical Company. In the year 2000 the US Government banned; most of the home use of Chlorpyriphos in an ongoing effort to implement the Food Quality Protection Act, 1996 which required a systemic review of all pesticides to ensure that they need tighter standards with a goal of protecting children foremost. A Committee was constituted by the Plant Protection Advisor to the Government of India on the directives of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in August 2000 to review the use of Chlorpyriphos in the country. The Committee recommended for continued use of Chlorpyriphos in agriculture as per Good Agricultural practice and for pre and post contruction use as termiticide in the buildings. The ready to use formulations of concentration is less than 50 gms in household are considered on a case to case basis. The recommendations are given in the Statement (*See* below)

(c) Trade of Chlorpyriphos (Dursban) and other pesticides is free. However, it is mandatory to obtain registration for maunfacture or import of insecticides under the provision of the Insecticides Act, 1968. It is also simultaneously mandatory to obtain a licence to stock, distribute, sale/ display for sale or stock for Commercial Pest Control Operation of any insecticide.

Statement

Recommendations regarding use of Chlorpyriphos in the country

Based on the deliberations held during 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings, the following are the recommendations:

1. The use of Chlorpyriphos in agriculture may be continued. However, Good Agricultural Practices are required to be observed, specially during its use on fruits and vegetables so that the residues do not exceed the maximum limits.
2. The pre and post construction uses of Chlorpyriphos as termiticide in building may be continued. However, the data is required to be generated on the air concentration in the environment of the inhabitants and longterm health impact of residual air concentration on inhabitants in case of post construction termiticide uses.
3. Further studies on bio-efficacy with 0.5% solution as termiticide in building are required to be undertaken.
4. The ready-to-use formulation of concentration <50 gm/lt be considered for use in the household on case to case basis after evaluating the data submitted by the applicant regarding their safety. Further the use of concentrated formulations containing > 50 gm/lt Chlorpyriphos may be permitted through approved Pest Control Operators only provided the end use concentration do not exceed 50 gm/lt.
5. Data on post marketing surveillance for health monitoring of inhabitants of 100 houses should be obtained for formulations of category II and III (*i.e.* liquid formulations and formulations which emit vapour or gas on heating) within a period of one year of registration.

Food subsidy Bill

2923. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food subsidy bill has gone up more than 10 times from Rs. 2450 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 25,800 crores in 2003-04;

(b) whether a sizeable proportion of PDS supplies are diverted to open market and does not reach to the intended beneficiaries; and

(c) whether in view of the declining food stocks and the recent Government decision to import wheat to ensure adequate supplies for PDS, Government propose to maintain separate accounting for PDS operations and a separate for MSP operations in order to ensure transparency with regard to subsidy provided to consumers and subsidy provided to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Food subsidy expenditure increased from Rs.2450 crore in 1990-91 to Rs. 25,160 crore in 2003-04.

(b) An evaluation study of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) conducted by the Planning Commission covering eighteen major States has observed that out of the subsidized foodgrains under the TPDS there is leakage of about 19.71 per cent at the Fair Price Shops (FPS) level and about 16.67 per cent of the foodgrains is diverted through ghost cards. In addition, the TPDS suffers from diversion of subsidized grains to unintended beneficiaries (above poverty line (APL) households) because of errors of inclusion. However, the report is based on old primary data of 2001-2002. As several changes like introduction of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), change in the scale of issue, etc. have taken place since then it is difficult to totally rely on this report.

(c) No, Sir.

Consumer cases in A.P.

†2924. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered in the country particularly in the district courts of Andhra Pradesh during 2004-05 by the National Commission for Consumer Disputes Redressal;

(b) the details of total number of old cases pending in district courts of Andhra Pradesh as on 31st December, 2005, district-wise;

(c) whether delay in disposal of consumer cases in some districts of the State has been due to the posts of Chairmen and members of certain

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consumer fora remaining vacant; inadequate basic infrastructural facilities or not setting up of district fora, so far;

(d) if so, the details of the destricts of the State suffering due to the shortcomings as mentioned above; and

(e) the details of efforts made to remove these shortcomings State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) As intimated by National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the total number of cases registered in the country during 2004 and 2005 maintained calendar year-wise by them, is as under:

Year	No. of cases registered in the country	No. of cases registered in Andhra Pradesh
2004	1,68,305	7,344
2005	1,58,478	7,469

(b) Out of 1,54,274 original cases filed with District Fora in the State of Andhra Pradesh till 31.12.2005, 1,47,985 cases have been disposed of (96%) and a total of 6,289 cases were pending. A Statement containing the district-wise pendency is annexed (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Six posts of Presidents in District Fora at Adilabad, Medak at Sangareddy, Nalgonda, East Godavari at Rajamundry, West Godavari at Eluru and Visakhapatnam-I have fallen vacant between the period from July, 2005 to March, 2006. The reasons for the vacancies are the two Presidents have resigned from the posts, one President who came from Judicial Department (High Court of A.P.) has gone back to this parent Department and in respect of other three posts the term of Presidents has expired. Similarly, four posts of male members in the District Fora at Chittoor, East Godavari at Kakinada, Visakhapatnam-II, Krishna at Machilipatnam and five posts of female members in the District Fora at Guntur, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam I & II have fallen vacant during the period from July, 2005 to March, 2006 since the term of the members has expired.

(e) In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has already initiated selection process for filling up these vacant posts. Moreover, the following

important efforts have been made by the Central Government to remove such shortcoming in all States/UTs:

(i) Though it is the responsibility of the State Governments to set up District Fora at District level and to ensure their smooth functioning, the Department of Consumer Affairs has been periodically taking up with the State Govts. and UT Administrations, at various levels impressing upon them to ensure smooth functioning of the consumer fora by providing adequate infrastructure and to fill up the vacancies of Presidents/Members on time.

(ii) In order to ensure that consumer fora do not remain non-functional, the State Governments have been advised to take following steps:

a. to initiate action well in advance for filling up of future vacancies of Members/Presidents and to maintain a standing panel of Members for immediate appointments.

b. To consider reappointment of eligible Presidents & Members having good track records.

c. Where District Fora are non-functional due to vacancies of Presidents/Members, States have been advised to club together neighbouring District Fora till regular arrangements are made.

d. Where delay/pendency in settling cases occurs due to shortage or non-availability of staff like stenographers, the States have been advised to engage the services of such staff on contractual basis.

e. To consider setting up of additional District Fora, wherever necessary.

(iii) In view of the financial constraints of the States/UTs, the Central Government has provided one time financial assistance of Rs. 61.80 crores during 1995-99 and another Rs. 10.20 crores in 2004-05 to the States/UTs to supplement their efforts for strengthening the infrastructure and other facilities of consumer fora.

(iv) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was amended in 2002 mainly to facilitate the Fora on quicker disposal of cases. The National Commission, with the approval of the Central Govt. has notified the Consumer Protection Regulations, 2005 to streamline the precedure for day today functioning of the consumer fora.

(v) In order to provide I.T. solutions to achieve e-governance, transparency and efficiency in the functioning of the consumer fora, a scheme for "computerization and computer networking of consumer forums in the country" has been launched in March, 2005 through National Informatics Centre (NIC) as a turn key project to be completed by March, 2007. The scheme will help in systematizing the process of various types of cases, data and generation of reports and also assist the National Commission in exercising better administrative control.

Statement

The district-wise number of cases pending in Courts in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the District Forum	Number of cases pending
1.	Adilabad	31
2.	Ananthapur	78
3.	Chittoor-I	38
4.	Chittoor-II At Tirupathi	72
5.	East Godavari-I at Kakinada	301
6.	East Godavari-II at Rajahmundry	373
7.	Guntur	235
8.	Hyderabad-I	368
9.	Hyderabad-II	324
10.	Hyderabad-III	414
11.	Kadapa	63
12.	Karimnagar	478
13.	Khammam	356

Sl.No.	Name of the District Forum	Number of cases pending
14.	Krishna-I at Machilipatnam	53
15.	Krishna-II at Vijayawada	218
16.	Kurnool	109
17.	Mahboobnagar	27
18.	Medak at Sanga Reddy	133
19.	Nalgonda	23
20.	Nellore	249
21.	Nizamabad	186
22.	Prakasam at Ongole	156
23.	Ranga Reddy	96
24.	Srikakulam	313
25.	Visakhapatnam-I	456
26.	Visakhapatnam-II	553
27.	Vizianagaram	132
28.	Warangal	381
29.	West Godavari at Eluru	73
	TOTAL :	6289

Issue prices of rice and wheat

2925. SHRI S.S. CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which rice and wheat are issued to States under PDS;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Government have fixed the sale price of rice lower than the issue price fixed by the Centre;

(c) whether Government would consider giving rice under PDS to States at price issued by the State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Central Issue Prices (CIPs) of rice and wheat issued to State Governments under the PDS are as under:

(*In Rs. Per Quintal*)

Category	Rice(Gr. A)	Wheat
APL	830	610
BPL	565	415
AAY	300	200

(b) As per information received from State, the States Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Sikkim and Pondicherry have fixed the sale prices of rice lower than the CIPs fixed by the Centre under public Distribution System for the BPL Category, while Punjab and Tamil Nadu have fixed sale prices of rice lower than the CIPs fixed by the Centre for the API Category.

(c) and (d) No, sir. As per the present policy, allotment of foodgrains including rice under Public Distribution are made to State/UTs at Central issue Prices fixed by the Central Government.

Salt advertisement

2926. DR. VIJAY MALLYA:
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than one salt are advertised on Door-darshan National Channel daily and each salt is declared as the best one and none else;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved all the salts for consumption by public;

(c) if not, the reasons for such misleading and improper propaganda keeping the public in dark; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for release of only approved salt for use of public in the market and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) the Government has been advertising the use of only iodated salt for direct human consumption to overcome the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country and not any brand of iodated salt.

(b) The Union Government have laid down standards of Iodated salt under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 and rules 1955.

(c) The manufacture of Iodated salt is liberalized to the Private Sector also. Therefore some of the companies may sometimes overemphasize the quality of their product through TV advertisements.

(d) In order to ensure consumption of approved quality of Iodated salt by the public, the same is being monitored by the salt Commissioner at manufacturing level and State/U.Ts. Health Directorates as consumption level both under IDD monitoring laboratory and Public Health Laboratories under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Bonus on wheat

†2927. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give bonus to the producers on the procurement of wheat in the current year;

(b) if so, the amount of bonus and when this bonus was announced and the cut off date of its implementation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that above mentioned annoucement has been made amid commencement of the procurement of new wheat crop, if so, the reasons for not making this announcement in the beginning?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal for procurement of wheat over the MSP of Rs. 650/- per quintal has been announced by the Government on 22.4.2006. The incentive will be applicable for wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and agencies of the State Governments from 20.3.2006 to 30.6.2006.

(c) On reviewing the trend in procurement of wheat by FCI/State Agencies for the Central Pool during the RMS 2006-07, there was apprehension of significant shortfall in the procurement of wheat against the estimated procurement of 162 lakh tonnes due to aggressive procurement of wheat by the private sector. Therefore, to enhance procurement of wheat, an incentive bonus on procurement of wheat by FCI/State Agencies was announced.

Transportation cost on wheat

†2928. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat from producer is procured at rupees 650/- per quintal whereas its transportation to Southern States cost rupees 390/- per quintal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that transportation cost of wheat is not justified; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether there is any plan to reduce the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) Wheat is procured at Rs. 650/- per quintal plus Rs. 50/- as bonus with effect from 20.04.2006. The transportaion cost of wheat, on account of Railway freight, from wheat producing States of Punjab and Haryana to Southern States is Rs.144.00 per quintal, on an average.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Since wheat in the country is mostly produced and procured in the Northern States. It has to be transported to the Southern States as per the requirement of TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes. All the wheat transported by the FCI to Southern States is through the Railways. The rates of rail freight are determined by the Ministry of Railways.

(d) Action has been taken to reduce the cost of transportation by employing linear programming module to determine the least cost linkage from laoding stations to unloading stations.

Wheat import

2929. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 5 lakh tonnes of wheat this season to augment food security, subject to review of the situation in May, if more is required to be imported; and

(b) the estimated indigenous production of wheat this year, as compared to the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to import of 5.00 lakh tonnes of wheat, the Government has authorized the State Trading corporation to import 30 lakh tonnes of wheat to augment the food security.

(b) As per the Third Advance Estimates of Foodgrains Production for 2005-06 (as on 5.5.2006), the indigenous production of wheat is estimated to be 71.54 Million Tonnes in 2005-06 as compared to 72.15 Million Tonnes during 2003-04 and 68.64 during 2004-05.

Production and import of wheat

2930. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of wheat is expected to be less than the target during 2005-06;

(b) if so, how much wheat Government imported during 2004-05 and 2005-06, till date, indicating as to why such a situation had arisen to import wheat; and

(c) the details of imported wheat, country-wise, quantity-wise and rate-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Third Advance Estimates for the year 2005-06 (as on 5.5.2006), the production of wheat is estimated to be 71.54 Million Tonnes vis-a-vis 75.53 Million Tonnes targeted for the year 2005-06.

(b) No wheat was imported on Government account during 2004-05 and 2005-06. The Government authorized the State Trading Corporation (STC) to import 5 lakh tonnes in February, 2006 for the Southern States, for which arrivals have commenced in April, 2006 for the southern States only. In addition to this, in April 2006, the Government has approved the import of 30 lakh tonnes of wheat by the STC to augment the buffer stocks.

The decision to import 30 lakh tonnes was taken in view of the following:

(i) Stock of wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.4.2006 was 20 lakh tonnes which was 20 lakh tonnes lower than the buffer norm of 40 lakh tonnes for 1st April.

(ii) Need to build up adequate buffer stock to meet the commitment under Public Distribution System (PDS) and Welfare Schemes;

(iii) Lower than normal production of wheat;

(iv) Low level of procurement of wheat in the Central Pool.

(c) As per the tender finalized by the STC, the contract for import of 5.00 lakh tonnes of wheat has been awarded to the lowest bidder M/s. Australian Wheat Board at a price of US $ 178.75 per metric tonne C&F (Cost & Freight). The landed cost at the ports works out to Rs. 7981.18 per metric tonne in Indian currency @ Rs. 44.65 for 1 US$.

The details regarding supplies, quantity and rate for import of 30 lakh tonees of wheat would be known on finalisation of the tender floated by STC for this purpose.

Sugar industries in Bihar

†2931. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL.
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have initiated meaningful efforts and action to revive and re-establish the defunct sugar industry in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that following a meeting with the officials of the State for this purpose in Patna on 13th February, 2006, he had taken an effective decision to operate sugar mills in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the latest position of the action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) A meeting was held on 13.02.2006 at Patna to explore the possibilities of setting up of new sugar mills and rehabilitation of the sick sugar mills of Bihar.

As per the information furnished by the Government of Bihar, an incentive package has already been announced by the Government of Bihar for establishing of new sugar mills and expansion of capacity of the existing private sugar mills. So far, 39 private sector investors have shown their interest in installing new sugar mills and reopening of closed sugar mills. In addition to this, three working sugar mills have shown their desire to expand their capacity. With regard to rehabilitation of sugar mills of Bihar State Sugar Corporation, a liquidation application has already been filed in Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Patna.

Import of vegetable oil

2932. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vegetable oil industry is facing lots of problems due to import of vegetable oil;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to help the vegetable oil industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to improve the health of vegetable oil industry include:

(i) Import duty on certain vegetable oils of edible grade intended for manufacture of refined oil/vanaspati is levied at a concessional rate.

(ii) Import duty on certain crude vegetable oils of edible grade has been kept low as compared to refined oils to facilitate raw material availability.

(iii) In order to encourage production of solvent extracted oils in the country and to promote export of extractions, excise duty on food grade hexane has been reduced from 32% to 16%.

(iv) Excise duty on refined edible oils/vanaspati/interesterified fat, etc. has been withdrawn.

(v) Import duty on vanaspati, bakery shortening, interesterified fat, margarine has been raised from 30% to 80%.

(vi) In order to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers the import duty structure on edible oils is reviewed from time to time.

(vii) Tariff Value is fixed from time to time for palm oil & its products and soyabean oil.

Prices of essential commodities

2933. SHRI DARA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have been increasing for the last one year or so;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for drastic differences being found in the consumer selling price of foodgrains, sugar, oil and vegetables during the current year as compared to the last year; and

(d) the effective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this rising trend of prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) During the last one year, prices of essential commodities such as wheat, atta, pulses and sugar registered an increase. Prices of onion have generally declined or remained steady in most parts of the country as compared to the prices prevailing a year ago. The reasons for higher prices of wheat in the current year are lower arrivals in the market, lower procurement and relatively lower stocks in the Central Pool. Prices of pulses have increased mainly due to limited carry forward of stock from previous year. Besides, increase in domestic production of pulses was only limited. High international prices of sugar, export obligations on sugar factories/importers under Advance Licence Scheme and shortage in neighbouring countries have, *inter-alia*, affected sentiments leading to higher prices of sugar in the country.

(d) Government has given high priority in containing the prices of essential commodities within reasonable levels. Prices of essential commodities are being closely monitored regularly. Besides, other steps being taken to check the rise in prices are higher releases of commodities like sugar and wheat, conversion of unsold/undespatched quantity of free sale sugar into levy sugar and import of wheat.

Supply of broken rice by FCI in Punjab

2934. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that broken rice purchased by the suppliers at the rate of Rs.2.50 per kg. is mixed with good quality of rice and supplied to the Food Corporation of India in Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that the suppliers make the payment to F.C.I. officials at the rate of Rs.4500 per truck and supply huge quantity to F.C.I.; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof and the number of officials of F.C.I. and other suppliers identified, so far, for the scandal and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures rice raw and parboiled as per the specifications prescribed by the Government of India which in respect of fair average quality (FAQ) allows 16% brokens in parboiled rice and 25% brokens in raw rice.

(b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government or FCI.

(c) In view of above, question does not arise.

Permission to use Indian and National Emblem by business school in Hyderabad

2935. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business school in Hyderabad have taken any permission to use the name of Indian and National Emblem; and

(b) if not, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Indian School of Business in Hyderabad has not sought any permission from the Government to use the name 'Indian' and 'National Emblem' under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

(b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), which is a statutory body under the Government of India, has directed 'The Indian School of Business' at Hyderabad to change its name to some other name.

PDS Cardholders

2936. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise breakup of PDS cardholders as on 31st December, 1998, 2003 and 2005 in the country indicating percentage of BPL and APL categories in rural and urban areas therein;

(b) whether any review has been conducted to ascertain the rationale in the relationship between general economic status of a region, its BPL cardholder population and the volume of PDS articles off-take by BPL and APL households respectively;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, the means of monitoring the prudence or otherwise of the consumption pattern of PDS articles *vis-a-vis* BPL and APL population in a region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of APL/BPL/AAY household as on December, 1998, 2003 & 2005 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The BPL and APL categories, rural and urban areas-wise, are not maintained in the Department. The number of State-wise families is based on the 1993-94 poverty estimation of Planning Commission, projected on the population projection of the Registrar General as on March 2000. As per the above criteria the total number of BPL households in the country are 6.52 crore including 2.50 crore, AAY households and APL households are 11.52 crore. However, most of the States/UTs have issued ration cards in excess of the Planning Commission's estimation.

(b) to (d) No such review has been undertaken. The aim of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is to ensure food security throughout the country and making available subsidized foodgrains to APL/BPL/AAY categories. The TPDS is supplemental in nature and does not cater to the full requirement of a household. The norms for allocation of foodgrains for all categories at present is @ 35 Kgs. per household, which is approx. 50% of the total requirement. Only rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene oil are being sold through the network of Fair Price Shops. Depending upon the choice and preferences as per consumption pattern of the people in a region, wheat or rice or both are supplied through the Fair Price shops.

Statement

Statement showing the number of ration cards as on December, 1998, 2003 and 2005.

(Figures in lakhs)

State/UT	December, 1998			December, 2003				December, 2005			
	APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total	APL	BPL	AAY	Total
Andhra Pd.	51.53	113.02	164.55	53.97	98.82	6.23	159.02	58.72	126.13	15.58	200.43
Arunachal Pd.	2.73	0.78	3.51	2.65	0.84	0.15	3.64	2.68	0.69	0.30	3.67
Assam	22.68	19.06	41.74	34.45	16.01	2.81	53.27	34.63	13.33	5.58	53.54
Bihar	88.74	84.26	173.00	52.20	61.64	10.00	123.84	52.20	56.64	15.00	123.84
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	25.94	14.86	4.31	45.11	25.94	13.48	5.69	45.11
Goa	2.88	0.07	2.95	3.03	0.19	0.07	3.29	3.13	0.13	0.15	3.41
Gujarat	67.59	33.62	101.21	65.53	32.78	11.36	109.67	80.91	29.27	6.44	116.62
Haryana	28.52	5.62	34.14	36.80	6.89	1.14	44.83	40.24	5.69	2.38	48.31
Himachal Pd.	8.96	2.84	11.80	10.49	2.12	0.80	13.41	10.50	1.35	1.54	13.39
J&K	10.12	3.36	13.48	10.94	6.23	1.13	18.30	10.94	5.18	2.18	18.30
Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	5.15	20.28	3.66	29.09	5.15	16.68	7.27	29.10
Karnataka	43.57	59.50	103.07	48.44	58.20	4.80	111.44	60.52	42.69	9.50	112.71
Kerala	40.34	20.60	60.94	43.32	17.45	2.74	63.51	46.35	15.02	5.41	66.78
Madhya Pd.	91.45	42.36	133.81	82.27	45.73	6.31	134.31	82.27	38.78	13.27	134.32
Maharashtra	133.15	57.70	190.85	144.84	64.45	10.02	219.31	148.34	53.15	19.84	221.33
Manipur	0.67	1.13	1.80	1.89	1.03	0.25	3.17	2.41	1.16	0.50	4.07
Meghalaya	0.98	0.97	1.95	1.07	1.55	0.28	2.90	2.66	1.27	0.56	4.49
Mizoram	1.64	NA	1.64	1.61	0.58	0.10	2.29	1.71	0.42	0.26	2.39
Nagaland	1.05	0.96	2.01	0.75	1.05	0.19	1.99	1.83	0.77	0.47	3.07

Orissa	38.80	42.21	81.01	30.61	43.35	5.05	79.01	30.66	38.35	10.01	79.02
Punjab	45.64	4.88	50.52	47.57	6.42	0.72	54.71	48.20	6.59	0.72	55.51
Rajasthan	76.58	21.16	97.74	98.65	19.07	3.73	121.45	105.80	14.14	9.00	128.94
Sikkim	NA	NA	0.66	0.89	0.30	0.07	1.26	0.71	0.33	0.10	1.14
Tamil Nadu*	88.67	55.00	143.67	161.14	*	7.16	168.30	*	153.53	14.77	168.30
Tripura	4.48	2.31	6.79	4.21	2.50	0.45	7.16	4.33	2.27	0.68	7.28
Uttar Pd.	159.96	95.48	255.44	274.00	90.42	16.37	380.79	274.00	65.85	40.94	380.79
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	16.99	4.22	0.76	21.97	17.17	4.30	1.14	22.61
West Bengal	106.41	47.07	153.48	112.81	41.46	5.84	160.11	113.58	33.08	14.21	160.87
A & N Islands	0.73	0.12	0.85	0.71	0.11	0.04	0.86	0.75	0.12	0.04	0.91
Chandigarh	0.02	0.00	0.02	2.18	0.05	0.02	2.25	2.19	0.07	0.02	2.28
D & N Haveli	0.32	0.17	0.49	0.17	0.13	0.03	0.33	0.29	0.12	0.04	0.45
Daman & Diu	0.25	0.02	0.27	0.25	0.03	0.01	0.29	0.25	0.04	0.01	0.30
Delhi	NA	NA	30.51	34.00	4.06	0.31	38.37	23.81	3.83	0.56	28.20
Lakshadweep	0.12	NA	0.12	0.13	0.01	0.004	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.004	0.14
Pondicherry	1.62	0.89	2.51	1.81	0.87	0.1	2.78	1.73	0.86	0.32	2.91
Total:	1120.20	715.16	1866.53	1411.46	663.70	107.01	2182.17	1294.73	745.32	204.48	2244.53

*Separate figures APL/BPL cards in Tamil Nadu are not available as there is no categorization on the basis of APL/BPL in the State.

Foodgrains allotted to Kerala

2937. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times, the prices of PDS rice and wheat have been enhanced after this Government assumed power and the details thereof;

(b) the foodgrains allotted to Kerala for distributing to the BPL cardholders and the requirement prescribed by Government for each cardholder per month;

(c) whether any insufficiency of foodgrains allotment to the BPL families in Kerala has been brought to the notice of Government and the steps taken to augment the supplies, and

(d) whether the Union Government will approve the BPL families identified by the State Government and allot the foodgrains to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) There has been no increase in Central Issue prices of PDS rice and wheat since the present Government assumed office.

(b) 54,384 tonnes of foodgrains are allocated to the State of Kerala for 15.54 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL), including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), households per month. Foodgrains are allocated @ 35 kgs per household per month for AAY, BPL and APL population of the States.

(c) and (d) A request was received from the Government of Kerala in which Government of India has been requested to approve the number of BPL households identified by the State Government and to allot food grains at BPL rates to the increased BPL households identified in the State.

For allocation of foodgrains under the TPDS, the BPL households are estimated on the basis of the poverty estimate of the Planning Commission for 1993-94 and population projection of the Registrar General as on 01.03.2000. This policy is followed uniformly for all the States/UTs. As per this formula the total BPL (including AAY) households estimated for the State of Kerala is 15.54 lakhs and allocation of foodgrains is being made to State of Kerala accordingly. Therefore, the request of the State Government for additional allocation to Kerala as per the BPL households identified by the State Government has not been accepted.

Reduction in operational cost of FCI

†2938. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that operational expenditure has witnessed a downward trend after the Food Corporation of India has put into practice the recommendations of the multinational institution Mckinsey; and

(b) if so, the operational expenditure in the year 2005-06 and to what extent this expenditure was less than the operational expenditure of 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The operational expenditure of the Food Corporation of India has come down to Rs.12,811 crore (Revised Estimates) during 2005-06 in comparison to Rs.15,300 crore (Provisional) during 2004-05. The reduction in operational expenditure is due to a number of factors which, *inter alia,* include implementation of the recommendations of M/s McKinsey & Co.

Foodgrains allotment to Uttar Pradesh

2939. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) how often the prices of PDS rice and wheat were raised during the last two years and the details thereof;

(b) the foodgrains allotted to Uttar Pradesh for distributing to the BPL cardholders and the requirement prescribed by Government for each cardholder per month; and

(c) whether any insufficiency of foodgrains allotment to the BPL families in Uttar Pradesh has been brought to the notice of Government and the steps taken to augment the supplies?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) There has been no increase in Central Issue Prices of PDS rice and wheat during the last two years.

(b) 3,73,665 tonnes of foodgrains are allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh for 106.79 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL), [including 40.945 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), households] per month. Foodgrains are allocated @ 35 kgs per household per month for AAY, BPL and APL population of the States.

(c) No insufficiency of foodgrains allotment to the BPL families (including AAY households) in Uttar Pradesh has been brought to the notice of this Department.

Procurement Centres in A.P.

2940. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of procurement centres opened, so far, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have given any relaxation for the procurement of foodgrains from the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target set for procurement by Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Details of the number of procurement centres opened, by Government agencies State-wise, including in Andhra Pradesh in KMS 2005-06 and RMS 2006-07 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The relaxations for procurement of foodgrains during KMS 2005-06 and RMS 2006-07 are at Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Since procurement of foodgrains under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations carried out by Government agencies is open ended no targets are set. However based on the estimates given by the State Food Secretaries before the onset of the Marketing Seasons the estimated procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) in KMS 2005-06 was 230 lakh tonnes while the estimate of wheat procurement in RMS 2006-07 was 162 lakh tonnes.

Statement-I

Number of Procurement Centres opened, State-wise, in KMS 2005-06 and RMS 2006-07

Sl. No.	State	No. of Procurement Centres opened in KMS 2005-06	No. of Procurement Centres opened in RMS 2006-07
1.	Punjab	1465	1589
2.	Haryana	206	352
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1756	4969
4.	Delhi	2	2
5.	Rajasthan	12	96
6.	Andhra Pradesh	182	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	600	1072
8.	West Bengal	680	-
9.	Karnataka	43	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	1200	-
11.	Bihar	747	428*
12.	Orissa	125	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4
14.	Maharashtra	819	-
15.	Chhattisgarh	1334	-
16.	Uttaranchal	51	249
17.	Gujarat	9	188
18.	Assam	11	-
19.	Jharkhand	9	4
20.	Kerala	53	-
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	16
	TOTAL:	9309	8969

*Provisional

Statement-II

Statement Showing State-wise Relaxation Allowed in Respect of Paddy/Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize during Kharif marketing Season 2005-06.

Sl. No.	State	Commodity	Refractions	Uniform Specifications Maximmum limit %	Relaxations granted %	Remarks
1.	Punjab	Paddy	Damaged, discoloured,	30	8.0	
			Sprouted & weevilled grains.	2.0	3.0+1.0	Out turn ratio (OTR)
		Rice Raw	Damaged/Slightly damaged grains.		Pin point damaged	stand reduced to 66% & 67% in raw and parboiled
		Parboiled	Damaged/Slightly damaged grains.	4.0	4.0 + 0.5 Pin point damaged	rice respectively in respect of Custom Milled Rice (CMR) levy rice.
2.	Haryana	Paddy	Damaged, discoloured,	3.0	8.0	
			Sprouted & weevilled grains.	2.0	3.0 + 1.0 Pin point damaged	Out turn ratio (OTR) stand reduced to 66% & 67% in raw and parboiled rice respectively in respect of Custom Milled Rice (CMR).
		Rice (Raw)	Damaged/Slightly damaged grains.			
		Bajra	Damaged grains	1.5	2.0	
			Slightly damaged grains/and discoloured grains.	2.5	4.5	
3.	Orissa	Paddy	Damaged, discoloured, Sprouted & weevilled grains	3.0	5.0	Out turn ration (OTR) stand reduced 65% for raw and 66% for parboiled rice.
			Immature, Shrivelled & Shrunken Grains.	3.0	5.0	

4.	Rajasthan	Paddy	Immature, Shrivelled and Shrunken grains.	3.0	6.0	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Paddy	Damaged,	3.0	4.0	Out Turn Ratio (OTR) of raw rice obtained from paddy procured under relaxed specification has been reduced by 1.0% i.e. 66% against the existing limit of 67% in case of raw rice.
			Discoloured, Sprouted & weevilled grains	3.0	5.0	
			Immature, Shrivelled & Shrunken grains.	3.0	5.0	
		Bajra	Slightly damaged /discoloured	2.5	3.0	
			grains Shrivelled /immature grains.	4.0	7.0	
		Jowar	Damaged grains	1.5	2.5	
			Slightly damaged/ discoloured grains.	1.0	6.0	
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Maize	Damaged grains	1.5	4.0	
			Slightly damaged, discoloured and touched grains.	4.5	7.0	
		Rice (Raw)	Damaged/Slightly damaged grains.	2.0	2.0 + 1.0 pin point damaged	
7.	Tamil Nadu	Paddy	Damaged discoloured, Sprouted and	3.0	5.0	
			weevilled grains	17.0	20.0	
			Moisture content.			

F. No. 7-2/2006-S&I
Government of India
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Department of Food & Public Distribution

Krishi Bhawan, New Delni
Dated the 30th March, 2006

To,

The Principal Secretary,
Department of Food, Civil Supplies &
Consumer Protection,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
Mantralaya, Vallabh Bhawan,
Bhopal-462004

FAX No. 0755-2441740

Subject:- Relaxation in Uniform specifications of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season 2006-07 in Madhya Pradesh.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to DO letter No. 666/PS/Food/06 dated 14th March, 2006 seeking relaxation in specifications of wheat for Rabi Marketing season 2006-07 due to damage to the wheat crop by unseasonal rains and hail storms.

2. In order to reduce the hardship of farmers and to avoid distress sale of wheat, it has been decided to procure wheat in Madhya Pradesh with the following relaxations in the uniform specifications of wheat during the Rabi Marketing Season 2006-2007 with immediate effect:

(i) Wheat may be procured with lustre lost grain upto 40% with a value cut of Rs. 1.50 per qtl.

(ii) The limit of damaged grain has been relaxed to 3% against the existing limit of 2% with a value cut of Rs. 6.50 per qtl.

Wheat so procured shall be stacked and accounted for separately and will be issued on over-riding priority for consumption under PDS in the State, irrespective of FIFO principle.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./-
(S.K. Srivastava)
Joint Commissioner (S&R)
Tel: 23387334

FCI Godowns in Andhra Pradesh

2941. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of owned/hired/covered/CAP godowns of the Food Corporation of India in the country for distribution of foodgrains under Public Distribution System, State-wise:

(b) the details of the FCI godowns in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) whether these FCI godowns are sufficient to cater to the foodgrains storage need of the States, particularly of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the details of the additional number FCI godowns proposed to be constructed in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the information about the proposed new godowns in Andhra Praesh, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Presently, the FCI has 1478 owned/hired/covered/CAP godowns in the country under Public Distribution System. Requisite Statewise breakup of these godowns is indicated in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. On All India basis, as on 1.4.2006 FCI has 25.56 million tonnes capacity against which the stocks held are 11.87 Million tonnes leaving vacant capacity of 13.69 Million tonnes. In Andhra Predesh, Food Corporation of India has 3.42 million tonnes storage capacity against which stocks held are 1.13 million tonnes with 2.29 million tonnes vacant storage capacity.

(d) and (e) In view of the availability of adequate storage capacity with FCI, including Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution has stopped futher induction of storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India. However, under the infrastructural development plan, Government has desired to go in for the additional storage capacity in the J&K and NEF States wherever feasible.

Statement-I

The State-wise Number of Godowns (Owned & Hired/Covered & Cap) Available with the Food Corporation of India (Provisional)

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Covered FCI		Hired from			Total Hired (3 to 6)	Total Covered (2 to7)	Cap (Open)			Grand Total (8 to11)
	Owned	State Govt.	CWC	SEC	Private parties			Owned	Hired	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	7	13	10	31	45	-	-	-	45
Jharkhand	6	1	2	10	3	16	22	-	-	-	22
Orissa	23	-	8	35	1	44	67	-	-	-	67
West Bengal	26	2	7	-	6	15	41	-	-	-	41
Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Total of East Zone	70	5	24	58	20	107	177	-	-	-	177
Assam	17	2	3	2	10	17	34	-	-	-	34
Arunachal Pradesh	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Meghalaya	3	-	1	2	-	3	6	-	-	-	6
Mizoram! Shillong	4	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	5
Tripura!	3	2	1	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	6
Manipur! Dimapur	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Nagaland!	4	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	5
Total of NE Zone	37	5	6	4	10	25	62	-	-	-	62
Delhi	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	4	10
Haryana	36	23	9	29	11	72	108	25	-	25	133
Himachal Pradesh	5	8	3	-	-	11	16	-	-	-	16
J&K	12	2	-	-	1	3	15	-	-	-	15
Punjab	111	3	11	88	29	131	242	93	1	94	336

Chandigarh	4	-	4	3	-	7	11	4	-	4	15
Rajasthan	35	-	2	2	3	7	42	15	4	19	61
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	17	17	5	41	93	28	-	28	121
Uttranchal	5	5	5	9	1	20	25	2	1	3	28
Total of North Zone	266	43	51	148	50	292	558	171	6	177	735
Andhra Pradesh	36	-	21	78	-	99	135	5	-	5	140
Kerala	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	6	29
Karnataka	21	-	9	20	-	29	50	9	-	9	59
Tamil Nadu	14	-	6	8	-	14	28	5	-	5	33
Pondicherry	3	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	5
Total of South Zone	97	-	36	107	-	143	240	26	-	26	266
Gujarat	15	2	4	-	-	6	21	6	-	6	27
Maharashtra	17	1	12	21	6	40	57	5	-	5	62
Goa	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	2	8	21	4	35	58	6	-	6	64
Chhattisgarh	18	3	5	29	2	39	57	2	25	27	84
Total of West Zone	74	8	29	71	12	120	194	19	25	44	238
Grand Total	544	61	146	388	92	687	1231	216	31	247	1478

SUMMARY

Agency	Covered	Cap (Open)	Total
FCI Owned	544	216	760
Hired from State Govt.	61	3	64
C.W.C.	146	-	146
S.W.C.	388	25	413
Private Parties	92	3	95

Statement-II

Covered storage capacity (Owned and Hired) available with F.C.I. As on 31.03.2006 in South Zone

Name of the State: Andhra Pradesh State

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Name of the FCI Distt.	Name of the Rev. Distt.	Name of the Centre	Covered Storage Capacity		
			Owned	Hired	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Guntur	Guntur	Sattenapalli	16.96	10.00 SWC	26.96
		Guntur	-	1.12 CWC	1.12
		Duggiralla	-	3.70 CWC	3.70
		Pedakakani	-	7.00 CWC	7.00
		Bapatla	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
		Nadikudi	-	45.00 SWC	45.00
		Tenali	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
-do-	Prakasham	Ongole	30.00	-	30.00
		Chirala	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
Total			46.96	146.82	193.78
Kakinada	East Godawari	Kakinada	31.61	10.00 CWC	41.61
		Perur	10.00	-	10.00
		Biccavole	20.00	20.00 SWC	40.00
		Samalkot	50.00	50.00 SWC	100.00
		Dowalaswaram	50.00	-	50.00
		Divli (Port GDN)	-	-	-
		Rajamundary (10.00 CWC+50.00 SWC)	-	60.00(2)	60.00
		Cholangi (30.00 SWC)	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Vemulapali	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Tuni	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Razole	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Anaparthi	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Madnapeta	-	20.00 SWC	20.00
		R.C. Puram	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		B.B. Puram	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Dwarapudi	-	45.00 SWC	45.00
		Ravulapalem	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Pithapuram	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
Total			161.61	335.00	496.61
Vijayawada	Krishna Canal	Krishna Canal	12.31	-	12.31
		Nizavidu (Hanuman Junction)	40.00	-	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gudivada (5.00 CWC + 20.00 SWC)	60.00	25.00 (2)	85.00
		Nidamanuru	-	10.00CWC	10.00
		Manchilipatnam (10.005 CWC +40.00SWC)	-	50.00(2)	50.00
		Kaikalur	-	1.26 CWC	1.28
		Jaggayapet	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
		Keesarapalli	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
		Uppulur	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
Total			112.31	206.28	318.59
Kurnool	Kurnool	Nandyal	-	-	-
Kurnool	Kurnool	Adoni	-	-	-
		Kurnool	-	10.00SWC	10.00
-do-	Anantpur	Zamgapalli	75.00	-	75.00
		Timmancherla	26.48	-	26.48
-do-	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Ponduru	-	-	-
Total			101.48	20.00	121.48
Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	50.00		50.00
		Dupalapalli	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Miryalguda (FSD)	76.54	50.00 SWC	126.54
		Bibi Nagar	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Kodad-I	-	20.00SWC	20.00
		Chityal	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Hazur Nagar	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Suryapet	-	10.00 CWC	10.00
		Shantinagar (Kodad-II)	-	20.00 SWC	20.00
		V.T. Palem	-	20.00 SWC	20.00
		Wangapalli	-	50.00 SWC	50.00
Total			126.54	290.00	416.54
Nellore	Nellore	Nellore	-	-	-
		Kakatur	45.00	-	45.00
		Kavali	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
-do-	Chitoor	Chitoor	10.00	-	10.00
		Verredu	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
Total			55.00	50.00	105.00
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Bodhan	-	12.59 CWC	12.59
		Dichhapally	10.00	-	10.00
		Jankapet	-	30.00SWC	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Nizamabad	-	3.00 CWC	3.00
		Sarangpur	-	13.63 CWC	13.63
		Kamareddy (4.27 CWC + 14.30 SWC)	-	18.57(2)	18.57
Total			10.00	77.70	87.79
Sanath-nagar	Sanathnagar	Sanathnagar	53.38	-	53.38
		Sangareddy (4.21 CC + 10.00 SWC)	-	14.21(2)	14.20
		Zaheerabad	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
-do-	Medak	Medak	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Siddipet (3.04 CWC +10.00 SWC)	-	13.04(2)	13.04
Total			53.38	47.25	100.63
Srikakulam	Srikakulam	Sompeta	-	-	-
		Amdalavalsa	24.88	-	24.88
		Palasa	-	13.00 SWC	13.00
		Rajim	-	12.00 SWC	12.00
		Kotabommali	-	25.00 SWC	25.00
Total			24.88	50.00	74.88
Mahboob-nagar	Rangareddy	Cherapalli	100.00	-	100.00
-do-	Mahboobnagar	Mahboobnagar	-	6.60 CWC	6.60
		Chengicheerla	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Gadwal (10.00 CWC + 10.00 SWC)	-	20.00(2)	20.00
		Jadcherla	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
Total			100.00	86.60	186.60
Khammam	Khammam	Khammam (old)	10.84	10.00 SWC	20.84
		Khammam (New)	60.00	-	60.00
		Madhira	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Ponnekallu	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Wyrd	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Kothagudem	-	-	-
Total			70.84	40.00	110.84
V. Patnam		Vizag (port	24.82	-	24.82
		Vizag (FSD)	35.02	-	35.02
		Cheepurupalli	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Parvathipuram	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
-do-	Vijayanagaram	Ankapeta (Balbu)	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		K.L. Puram	-	20.00 SWC	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jayyanavalasa	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Kapusambam	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
Total			59.84	100.00	159.84
Port Blair	Andman Nikobar	Port Blair	7.50	-	7.50
Warangal	Warangal	Kazipet	88.34	-	88.34
		Jangaon	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Dharamaram	-	20.00 SWC	20.00
		Mehboobabad	-	10.00 SWC	20.00
		Enumaula	-	18.50 (2)	18.50
		(Warangal) (8.50 CWC + 10.00 SWC)			
Total			88.34	78.50	166.84
Tadeppa-lligudem	West Godawari	Tadepalligudem	9.20	-	9.20
		Bhimavaram	20.80	-	20.80
		Palakole-I	10.64	35.00 SWC	45.64
		Palakole-II	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Akividu	14.62	30.00 SWC	44.62
		Eluru	27.03	-	27.03
		Pennada	70.00	-	70.00
		Nidadavole	14.59	50.00 SWC	64.59
		Tetali/Tanku	-	30.00 SWC	30.00
		Siddapuram	-	15.00 SWC	15.00
		Adivipalam	-	-	-
		Nasapuram	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Vanguru/Eluru	-	50.00 SWC	50.00
		Nawabapalem (TPG)	-	50.00 SWC	50.00
Total			166.88	280.00	446.88
Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Peddapalli-II	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Peddapalli-I	13.34	15.00 SWC	28.34
		Karimnagar	-	3.40 CWC	3.40
		Jammikuntha	50.00	-	50.00
		Nagnoor	-	-	-
		Hazurabad	-	40.00 SWC	40.00
		Rangapur	-	15.00 SWC	15.00
		Garrepally (K. Ngr.)	-	30.00 CWC	30.00
-do-	Adilabad	Adilabad	-	10.00 SWC	10.00
		Mancherial	24.04	20.00 SWC	44.04
Total			87.38	143.40	230.78
Total Covered Capacity of Andhra Pradesh			1272.94	1951.64	3224.58

1	2	3	4	5	6

Summary:

Agency	Capacity	Stocks Held	Utilisation	No. of Godowns
FCI owned	1272.94	475.30	37%	36
Hired from				
CWC	167.30	87.00	52%	21
SWC	1784.34	570.80	32%	78
Pvt. Parties	-	-	-	-
Total	3224.58	1133.10	35%	135

Total No. of Revenue Distt. in Andhra Pradesh=24 (23+1 Andman Nikobar).

No. of Rev. Distts. which do not have storage capacity (Owned/Hired)=Nil.

CAP (Open)

Cap (Open) Storage capacity (Owned and Hired) available with F.C.I. in South Zone as on 31.3.2006

(Fig. in '000' Tonnes)

South Zone

Name of the FCI Distt.	Name of the Rev. Distt.	Name of the Rev. Distt.	Cap (Open) Owned	Storage Hired	Capacity Total
Andhra Pradesh					
Kakinada	East Godawari	Samalkot	45.00	-	45.00
Vijayawada	Krishna Canal	Nizavidu (Hanuman JN)	65.00	-	65.00
Kurnool	Annantpur	Annantpur (Z. Pally)	45.00		45.00
Mahboob-Nagar	Rangareddy	Charlapally	11.60	-	11.60
Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Jammikunta	30.00	-	30.00
Total Cap (Open) of	Andhra Pradesh	Capacity	196.60	-	196.60
		Stocks held	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Utilisation	-	-	-
		No. of Godowns	5	-	5

Connecting joint forest management committees with forest development authority

†2942. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating on connecting all joint forest management committees with forest development authority under National Afforestation Programme; and

(b) if so, by when the same would be implemented for organisational development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. A new component, namely "Strengthening of Joint Forest Management (JFM)", has already been added in the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) with a view to constituting Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in all forest-fringe villages and to formulate micro-plan for each JFMC.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has invited proposals from all States and Union Territories for financial assistance under NAP. The proposals will be approved subject to their technical and administrative suitability and availability of funds.

Ozone layer

†2943. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing hole in the ozone layer over Antarctic region has become wide enough this year as a result thereof the pollution preventing measures which were going on for the last twenty years, proved ineffective and whether there are possibilities of further widening of the hole;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ozone layer is becoming thinner day by day;

(c) whether this hole in the ozone layer has spread over the Usuhiya in Pentagon region of southern Argentina and as a result thereof ultraviolet radiation is increasing over the earth; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the distance between ozone layer and the earth and the measures Government are taking to prevent those dangerous gases reaching the earth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), measurements of total ozone in the atmosphere column from the IMD station of Maitri at Antarctica, during the years 1992 to present, has revealed that the ozone hole occurs every year with varying intensity over the station during the period of southern hemispheric spring season i.e., last week of August to first week of November.

According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Ozone bulletin, last two weeks of August and the first week of September, 2005 experienced lower ozone column minima than any of the nine preceding years (160 Dobson Units (D.U.) in 2005 and 200 D.U. in 1998). From early October, however, the ozone column recovered faster than most of the years of the last decade (100 D.U in 1998 and 140 D.U in 2004) and by mid-November ozone column minima were similar to those observed in 2004. During the last few years, a trend was observed towards earlier recovery of the ozone hole, and the 2005 ozone hole confirms this trend.

(c) Hole in the Ozone Layer occurred for a few days over the Usuhiya in Patagonia region of southern Argentina during 2003. It increased the local surface ultraviolet radiation.

(d) The height of the Ozone Layer is maximum over the tropical region and minimum over the polar region and is not correlated to ozone depletion. In order to tackle the issue of ozone depletion, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that heplete the Ozone Layer are the international agreements. These agreements mandate the measures for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in developed as well as developing countries. India is a Party to both the Convention and the Protocol and has taken necessary steps to phase out production and consumption of ODS in various sectors in accordance with the provisions of these agreements.

Environmental Impact Assessment Notification

2944. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Notifications of August, 2005;

(b) whether any process of consultation was followed before the framing of EIA Notifications and whether his Ministry has undertaken any review of 1994 EIA Rules; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features of the review and whether his Ministry will table the report of the said review in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Draft Notification on the revised environmental clearance process issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 15th September, 2005 is yet to be finalized. The responses received from various stakeholders are under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Draft Notification dated 15th September, 2005 was an outcome of the comprehensive review of the existing Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 and Environmental Clearance Process undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, recommendations for the regulatory reforms by the Govindarajan Committee constituted by the Central Government for reforming investment approval and implementation procedures, detailed consultations with the State Environment Ministers, State Environment Secretaries, concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments, Non-Government Organization and Industry Associations.

The Draft Notification as and when it is finalized and issued in the Gazette of India will be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament as per parliamentary procedures.

Plastic bags

†2945. SHRI GIRISH KUMAR SANGHI:
DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing and use of plastic is harmful for environment and health;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether plastic bags convert fertile soil into barren; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to check the manufacturing and use of plastic and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Plastics are polymers of long-chain hydrocarbons derived from Petroleum. They are chemically inert or neutral and used for the manufacture of a large number of consumer items and can be recycled. Plastics by themselves are not harmful. Only the indiscriminate littering of plastics and environmentally unsound recycling practices has the potential to cause adverse impacts on environment and health. Plastic bags are generally made of polyethylene and are non-biodegradable.

(c) A set of rules entitled the Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 amended 2003 has been brought out to regulate the usage of plastic carry bags and to encourage collection of wastes. These rules prescribe that only virgin plastic material be used for storing, carrying, dispensing, or packaging of foodstuffs. These rules also prohibit the manufacture, stocking, distribution or selling of carry bags made of virgin/ recycled plastics, which are below 8 x 12 inches in size and 20 microns in thickness.

Exemption of SEZs and EPZs from submitting EIA reports

2946. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SEZs and EPZs below 50 hectares were exempted from submitting the environment impact assessment reports;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this exemption;

(c) the list of exempted SEZs and EPZs and also the effects of this on the livelihood security of the people in that area, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government would take a holistic view in safeguarding the livelihood at the time of allowing construction and industrial activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir except in the areas where the pollution potential is high.

(b) As per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 1994, as amended *vide* S.O No. 801 (E) dated 7th July, 2004, new industrial estates including SEZs and EPZs above 50 hectares only have to obtain prior environmental clearance from the Central Government. However, if the pollution potential is high, all industrial estates irrespective of the area shall obtain environmental clearance under the said Notification.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Transfer of forest land to Travancore Devaswam Board

2947. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requisite stretch of forest land was transferred to Travancore Devaswam Board for the purpose of providing basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, parking facilities, shelters, medical facilities, etc. to the pilgrims visiting Sabarimala shrine in the Pampa-Sannidhana area;

(b) what is the stage of providing such facilities if the land in question has already been given; and

(c) by when the whole process will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) On the basis of the proposals received from the State Government of Kerala, the Central Government has diverted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 110.524 hectares of forest land at Nilakkal and 12.675 hectares in Periyar Tiger Reserve for providing facilities like drinking water, sanitation, parking facilities, shelters etc. to the pilgrims and for development of Sabarimala Temple.

(b) and (c) In the above approvals, the Central Government has stipulated that all the activities in the diverted forest land shall be undertaken strictly according to the proposed Master Plan prepared by the State Government for development of Sabarimala Temple and that the forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the Master Plan. Therefore,

creation of facilities for the pilgrims and other activities for development of Sabarimala Temple have to be co-terminus with the time period of the proposed Master Plan available with the State Government.

Census of wild animals in Jharkhand

†2948. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether census of wild animals of important species including tiger has been carried out in Jharkhand on the direction of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the figures of this census; and

(c) the steps taken for protection of tiger and other wild animals of important species in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Phase-I of the All India estimation of tiger, co-predators and prey animals has been carried out in all tiger States including Jharkhand, using the refined methodology approved by the Tiger Task Force. Since the process requires completion of several other phases, indication of numbers is not possible at this stage.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to protect tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government for protection and conservation of tigers and other wildlife

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving it highest degree of protection.

(iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

(iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehended and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(v) Government of India has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wildlife preservation in major export and trade centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.

(vi) Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.* Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

(vii) A National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-16 was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild life under the chairmanship of Prime Minister in January 2002. The plan outlines the strategy for conservation and protection of wildlife in the country.

(viii) Government of India is a signatory to many international conventions concerning biodiversity conservation and control of illegal trade in wild flora and fauna.

(ix) Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife.

(x) A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

(xi) Action has been taken for implementing the urgent recommendation of Tiger Task Force and creation of National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Modification of Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines

2949. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal/demand to modify Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines for the coastal areas in country to give

a boost to the tourism industry and/or for the purpose of meeting genuine needs of the people to meet housing needs;

(b) whether the Tourism Ministry has taken any view in that matter for the consideration of the Government;

(c) the proposals and their details received, area-wise; and

(d) the details of the various proposal under examination and/or decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received proposals forwarded by the Ministry of Tourism for considering amendments to the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 1991 for boosting tourism in Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Island.

(c) In the above proposals the Ministry of Tourism has endorsed the request made by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration for reducing the No Development Zone (NDZ) to 50 metres and 5 metres from the High Tide Line respectively.

(d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has already amended the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 *vide* S.O. 838 (E) dated 24.7.2003 reducing the No Development Zone to 50 metres in identified stretches of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for promoting tourism based on Integrated Coastal Zone Management study. The No Development Zone on Lakshadweep is decided depending on the size of the Island.

Uniformity in criterion to ascertain pollution level

†2950. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity in the work carried out, so far, after fixing the criteria to ascertain the air pollution and water pollution, and for fixing its level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the gap between the contaminated and treated water is widening as the legal accountability for providing clear potable water has not been fixed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) For abatement of pollution, ambient and source specific environmental standards have been notified from time to time under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The industries are required to meet emission standards in respect of Suspended Particulate Matter, Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen as well as the industry specific standards. Similarly, in respect of water pollution, the effluent standards for industries as well as sewage treatment plants have been fixed indicating the mode of disposal.

(b) and (c) While gap exists between the waste water generated from domestic sewage and the facilities available for treatment of waste water, priority has been accorded for setting up sewage treatment plants for cities and towns located on the banks of the major rivers. The National River Conservation Plan at present covers pollution abatement works in 160 towns along polluted stretches of 34 rivers spread over 20 States with the objective of making the river water quality fit for bathing.

Carnivore Census

2951. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent three day carnivore census of the Ranthambore National Park has indicated a figure even lower than last year's corrected estimate of 26;

(b) whether it is a fact that the actual number of tigers does not exceed more than 15; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save Ranthambore National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India conducts All India Estimation of Tigers once in every four years. Phase-I of the currently ongoing such estimation has been carried out in all tiger States including Ranthambore National Park in Rajasthan, using the refined methodology approved by the Tiger Task Force. Since the process has several other phases, which are required to be completed for arriving at the final figure, no indication of numbers is possible at this stage.

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to protect tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to USO 2948 Part (c)]

Coastal Regulation Zone

2952. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in finalizing Coastal Regulation Zone is hampering the development of tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the matter on Coastal Regulation Zone is going to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. For the purpose of promoting environmentally sustainable tourism, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 permits development of hotels and beach resorts in designated areas of Coastal Regulation Zone-III.

(c) Does not arise.

Clearance to deep water ports

2953. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the clearances required to establish deep water port;

(b) whether deep water port at Gangavaram in Andhra Pradesh has applied for clearance; and

(c) if so, what would be the time-frame to clear such environmental obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Establishment and modernization/expansion of major ports requires prior environmental clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994. Development of minor ports and activities relating to modernization and expansion of minor ports, attracts the provisions of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project pertaining to "Development of Port at Gangavaram near Visakhapatnam by M/s Gangavaram Port Limited" was accorded clearance under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 on 11.3.2005 subject to environmental safeguards and conditions.

Demarcation of vulnerability line along the coastal areas

2954. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1880 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th December, 2005 and state:

(a) the details of the steps initiated by Government for demarcation of the vulnerability line along the coastal areas; and

(b) the manner in which the coasts of Mumbai and Navi Mumbai are proposed to be protected by the steps initiated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has assigned Survey of India, Dehradun, Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, Centre for Earth Science Studies, Trivendrum and Department of Ocean Development, New Delhi for demarcation of vulnerability line as recommended in the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report constituted by the Ministry for reviewing the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(b) As per the recommendations of the above report, coastal areas of Mumbai and Navi Mumbai would be managed through Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans prepared taking into account the vulnerability line. For the protection of life and property in coastal areas from natural hazards, the above Report has suggested hard and soft engineering methods including development of bioshields. This Ministry has initiated steps for implementing the recommendations of the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report.

Revival of coastline

2955. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's coastline is set for revival after being battered by the Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have asked for Planning Commission to go ahead for seeking World Bank's assistance of Rs. 500 crores to save India's 7517 km. coastline;

(d) whether Swaminathan Committee set up by the Government had warned Government about degradation of coasts in 11 States from sea erosion and marine pollution; and

(e) the details of action Government have taken on the recommendations of the panel of Swaminathan Committee to contain erosion and marine Pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from various scientific institutions who are involved in the study relating to impacts of tsunami, the mangroves, beaches, corals, groundwater in the tsunami affected area are in the process of revival, but would have different time scale for their reformation/revival.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report on Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 has identified several coastal and marine issues including erosion of the coastline and marine pollution as areas of concern.

(e) Based on the recommendations of the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee the Ministry has initiated steps for demarcating Vulnerability Line all along the coastal stretches of the country. The vulnerability line shall be demarcated taking into account flooding due to waves, tides, sea level rise and erosion/accretion.

With regard to control of pollution in coastal and marine waters, this Ministry has assigned The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), to prepare a National Action Plan for preventing pollution of coastal waters from land based activities.

Banning of drugs to save vultures

2956. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of three common vultures species has dropped by 95 per cent in last 10 years;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and what provisions are done to protect these species;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Hon'ble Prime Minister has asked to withdraw the use of certain drugs for protecting these species; and

(d) if so, details thereof and what are the reasons for non-withdrawal of these drugs even after one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the reports available, the population of three vulture species namely Slender billed. White backed and Long billed vultures has declined by about 97% in the Indian sub-continent in the last ten years.

(b) Studies carried out in the Indian sub-continent have revealed that the veterinary formulation of the drug diclofenac is the major cause for this sharp decline. These three species of vultures have been included in schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, affording highest degree of protection. They have also been listed by IUCN, the World Conservation Union as 'critically endangered' in the year 2000. An action-plan has been prepared by Ministry of Environment and Forests for saving the vultures.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Board of Wildlife, in its meeting held on 17th March, 2005 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, recommended a ban on the drug diclofenac. Subsequently, consultations with concerned Ministries and pharmaceutical companies to phase out the drug have been held. Since diclofenac is an effective and economical veterinary drug, various issues like availability of a viable substitute, its production and availability in the market, use in humans, etc., involving number of stakeholders, have to be ascertained before a ban is imposed.

Research on forests and wildlife

†2957. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom money was provided to carry out research on environment, forests and wildlife during the last three years alongwith the amount provided to them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the topics and names of such researches;

(c) the details of the researches out of these completed during the said three years alongwith the amount spent thereon; and

(d) the details of those completed research works received by his Ministry which could not be used in anyway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of persons, topics and funds released, along with their current status, for research on environment, forests and wildlife during the last three years is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 207 Annexure No. 11]

(d) Outcome of various research Studies/Reports are kept in view while formulating policy and programmes of the Ministry.

Popularizing Siddha in Tamil Nadu

2958. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Siddha system of medicine is as popular as other Indian systems of medicines and Homoeopathy in India, except Tamil Nadu;

(b) the steps taken by Government to popularize this system of medicine; and

(c) whether Government will consider opening Siddha clinics in States particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Siddha system is popular in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and some parts of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(b) Government of India has established a National Institute of Siddha, Chennai in collaboration with the State Government, Central Research Institute, Siddha at Chennai; Regional Research Institute, Pondicherry and Clinical Research Unit at Trivandrum under Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha; periodically conducting health awareness camps and Arogya Exhibition in which the Siddha system is also duly covered for its popularization.

(c) Government has already opened one dispensary in Chennai through CGHS. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals and dispensaries funds to the tune of Rs. 1,510.00 lac were provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu during 2003-2004 to 2005-2006 for opening of 151 Siddha speciality clinics in allopathic PHCs/CHCs in Tamil Nadu. Other States can also avail of assistance under this scheme for opening Siddha clinics.

Spread of Encephalitis in Delhi

†2959. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether encephalities is spreading in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the cases came into light from November, 2005 to March, 2006; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government keeping in view the large number of deaths due to the said fever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per the report received from the Directorate of Health Services, Delhi, only 2 cases and nil deaths due to suspected Japanese Encephalitis (JE) were reported from November, 2005 to March, 2006.

Government of India is implementing comprehensive National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) in the entire country for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Filaria, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Dengue.

Strategies for prevention and control of JE are given below:—

- Early diagnosis and case management.
- Integrated vector control with emphasis on personal protection segregation/mosquito proofing of pigsites.
- Behaviour Change Communication for community participation.
- Inter-sectoral convergence.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Capacity building through training.
- Operational research.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

Maternal deaths in Rajasthan

2960. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of maternal deaths in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the break-up of maternal deaths, neo-natal and post-natal-wise during this period;

(c) how does India compare with other neighbouring/ASEAN/developed countries, in this regard;

(d) how does Rajasthan compare with other States in this regard;

(e) whether any policy has been formulated/targeted for safe motherhood; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) State-wise data on number of Maternal deaths and the break up of maternal deaths, neonatal and post natal wise are not available. However, Maternal Mortality Rates as estimated for major states by the Registrar General of India for the year 1998 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Rajasthan has the second highest maternal mortality rate among the states in the country. The Maternal Mortality Rates for the neighboring countries, ASEAN countries and some developed countries as published in the World Health Organisation's Publication—"World Health Report, 2005" is at Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) and (f) Maternal Health including Safe Motherhood is an integral part of the Family Welfare Programme since its inception. In 1992, the nationwise Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme (1992-97) was launched with World Bank support, for integrating various vertical interventions in the areas of Maternal and Child Health. The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, was launched in 1997

to strengthen the CSSM programme activities along with certain new programmes with the objective of reducing Infant, Child & Maternal Rate. The Second Phase of RCH Programme launched since 1st April, 2005 further strengthens the Reproductive and Child Health Services.

Government of India have recently launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including services for Immunization and Safe Motherhood. The mission seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The Mission will operate over a period of seven years from 2005 to 2012. Under the NRHM, the services provided under the RCH Programme will be strengthened through:

- Implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under which cash incentives are provided to pregnant women belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) if they deliver at a health center/ hospital.
- Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to 1000. ASHA will facilitate in accessing health care services to the community and will have specific responsiblity of mobilizing pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-natal checks and immunization to children.
- Operationalising 2000 Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing Emergency Obstetric and Child Health services.
- Making 50% Primary Health Centers functional for providing 24-hours delivery services, over the next five years.
- Ensuring quality of servicess by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Rate
(per 1,00,000 live births)
India and bigger states

	1998
India	407
Andhra Pradesh	159
Assam	409
Bihar	452
Gujarat	28
Haryana	103
Karnataka	195
Kerala	198
Madhya Pradesh	498
Maharashtra	135
Orissa	367
Punjab'	199
Rajasthan	670
Tamil Nadu	79
Uttar Pradesh	707
West Bengal	266

Source: SRS

Registrar General's Office has discontinued the release of this data beyond 1998.

The estimates for the smaller states and UTs have not been presented by RGI due to small sample size.

Statement-II

Maternal Mortality Rates

In neighbouring/ASEAN/some developed countries

1	**India**	**540**

NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

1.	Afghanistan	1900
2.	Bangladesh	380
3.	Bhutan	420
4.	Nepal	740
5.	Pakistan	500
6.	Srilanka	92
7.	China	56

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1.	Finland	5
2.	Canada	5
3.	Australia	6
4.	Sweden	8
5.	Greece	10
6.	Japan	10
7.	U.K.	11
8.	Israel	13
9.	USA	14
10.	Netherlands	16

ASEAN COUNTRIES

1.	Brunei Darussalam	37
2.	Cambodia	450
3.	Indonesia	230
4.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	650
5.	Malayasia	41
6.	Myanmar	360
7.	Phillipines	200
8.	Singapore	15
9.	Thailand	44
10.	Veitnam	130

Medical research exchange programme between UK and Orissa

2961. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UK and Orissa propose to organize an exchange programme of study and research for post-graduate medical students and also undertake bilateral projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far this will help Orissa to upgrade their medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Exodus of senior doctors in AIIMS

2962. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sanctioned strength of doctors in each faculty in AIIMS and how many doctors are in position at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of senior doctors have left the organization and paralysed its services and if so, the number of doctors who have left during the last three years and reasons therefore; and

(c) what steps have been taken to retain the services of senior doctors during that period and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As on 30.04.2006 the Sanctioned strength of Faculty posts in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is 543, out of which 479 Faculty Members are presently in position. During the last three years (2003 to 2005) 20 Faculty Members have either resigned or taken voluntary retirement on personal grounds. The activities

of the Institute have not been affected due to these resignations/ voluntary retirement as the Faculty strength is over 500. There is no exodus of faculty from AIIMS, and such level of attrition are normally expected from any centre of excellance, in a competing values framework.

Health care by private sector

2963. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to allow participation of private sector to provide healthcare facilities to the people;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from some State Governments for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Healthcare facilities to the people are being provided for by the Public and Private Sector. It is estimated that around 20% of the country's requirement of health care is met through public health care system and remaining through the private healthcare system. In fact, one of the core strategies of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is promotion of private sector for achieving public health goals without reducing governmental role in the public health. A Task group to look in to Promotion of public Private Partnership had been constituted under the NRHM which has since submitted its Report to the Ministry.

Deficiency in primary healthcare system due to migration of doctors

2964. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:
SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of workers for primary healthcare varies from a low of three per 10,000 population in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome such situations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the reasons behind this situation is the big migration of doctors and workers from India;

(e) if so, the reasons for such migration to other countries;

(f) whether Government are coming out with any policy to stop migration; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The biggest challenge is to ensure the availability of services of doctors and other para-medical workers for delivery of primary health care services in rural areas. At present about 700 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are without doctors and there is a shortfall of 12.7% of Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wives (ANMs) as compared to requirement. The reasons are delays in recruitment & placement, in appropriate personnel policy, transfer, career enhancement policy and lack of basic amenities and incentives for working in the rural areas.

(c) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Task Forces have been constituted to examine *inter-alia* this matter.

To overcome shortage of doctors a number of States have taken various initiatives such as compulsory rural/difficult area posting for admission to post-graduate courses and as a pre-requisite for promotion, compulsory rotation doctors on completion of prescribed tenure as per classification of locations; contractual appointment of doctors; offering incentive in the form of allowance etc. to ensure their presence in rural areas.

Under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-I) Programme contractual ANMs were appointed to overcome the shortages of this crucial worker. The activities are continued under RCH-II.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) It is true that many students after successfully completing their MBBS, Postgraduate/super-speciality courses go abroad either for obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignments. This may be

due to high standard of medical education available at AIIMS and other premier Medical Institutions in India which is found acceptable in developed countries.

(f) A Committee is being constituted to look into issues regarding retention of health manpower in Government sector. There is presently no proposal to consider enactment of law requiring trained medical professionals to leave the country only after serving for a requisite number of years in the country including rural areas. However, in pursuance of the resolution of the sixth conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, in order to meet the shortage of doctors in rural areas, the State/UT Governments have been advised, *inter-alia*, to reserve 25% of postgraduate seats in Medical colleges, for in-service candidates, who have worked in rural areas for at least three years with a bond that they will serve the Government for at least five years. Some states have taken necessary steps in their regard.

(g) Does not arise.

Plantation of medicinal plants in Madhya Pradesh

†2965. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by various States, especially by Madhya Pradesh to his Ministry regarding plantation of medicinal plants; and

(b) the status of action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) A total 6955 proposals from various States/UTs including 1311 from Madhya Pradesh State were received by National Medicinal Plants Board during the year 2005-06 for providing assistance under Promotional and Contractual Farming Schemes of the Board. A total of 1464 projects involving financial outlay of Rs. 5756.38 lacs were sanctioned for various States/UTs during the year 2005-06 under these schemes. These include 209 projects involving financial outlay of Rs. 541.30 lacs for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Alleged corruption in National Rural Health Mission

†2966. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from World Bank regarding corruption in National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith date of receipt of such complaints;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard, so far;

(d) the time by which the CBI has been asked to complete the investigation;

(e) the details of the assistance withheld by the World Bank; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the National Rural Health Mission may not adversly be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Consequent upon receipt of complaints by World Bank regarding allegations of irregularities in procurement of drugs under Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) project during the period of 1997-2002, the Bank conducted a review of the procurement done under RCH. The World Bank's report of investigation into RCH-I project is strictly confidential and is to be shared with the government officials on a confidential and need to know basis. It has nothing to do with the National Rural Health Mission. Department has taken the following actions on the basis of the World Bank report:-

- any further business has been suspended with the firms who had colluded with other firms to win majority of the contracts for procurement under RCH-I
- Two officials, one each from M/s HLL and M/s HSCC Ltd., the Procurement Support Agencies (PSAs) to the Department under RCH-I, have been suspended.
- The Department has requested CBI to undertake an inquiry to investigate all allegations leading to the finding in the World Bank report. CBI has been requested to complete the inquiry at an early date.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Various actions have been taken to strengthen the procurement capabilities in the Department, PSAs to the Department of empowered Procurement Wing (EPW) in the Department.

(e) and (f) The World Bank in its negotiations held with the Ministry has given an indicative commitment of US$ 350 Million for Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Phase-II for the period from 2005-06 to 2009-10. The Project is yet to be approved by the World Bank. The Government of India is committed to implement the programme of RCH-II from its own budgetary support even if World Bank assistance is not available. The RCH-II which is the flagship programme under NRHM has not faced any financial constraint as the requirements have been made available from the domestic budgetary support.

Quota for Medical PG admissions

2967. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges in the country, indicating such colleges being run/funded by the Centre;

(b) whether Government have decided that apart from MBBS, 27 per cent OBC quota will be included to post-graduate courses like MD and MS;

(c) whether total reservation in medical colleges will now go up from the existing 22.5 per cent (for SC and ST students) to 49.5 per cent; if so, what provision is made for providing additional admission seats/financial assistance for 2006-07; and

(d) whether the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has opposed reservation quota system and requested Government "not to sacrifice merit to populist politics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present there are 242 medical college in the country. The medical colleges being run/funded by the Centre are:

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

2. Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi.

3. JIPMER, Pondicherry.

4. Government Medical College, Chandigarh.

5. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

6. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh.

7. University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi.

8. Vardhman Mahabir Medical College & Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

9. PGIMER, Chandigarh.

10. NIMHANS, Bangalore.

11. Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute, Trivandrum

12. AFMC, Pune

In addition some of the Institutes/Hospitals also conduct specialised courses.

(b) and (c) At present in the centrally governed institutions, reservation is being provided for SC/ST only. The matter regarding provision of 27% reservation for OBC in the Central Medical Institutions is under consideration. With the increase in reservation, there is no provision for providing additional admission seats for 2006-07, as, such increase in admission capacity of a particular institution can be considered only under the provisions of Section 10 (A) of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder.

(d) No such reference opposing resrvation quota system has been received by the government from the Indian Medical Association (IMA).

Approval to Theni Medical College

2968. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to grant approval to Theni Medical College;

(b) if not, what were the reasons for not granting approval to the said college; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the said college is meeting all the parameters for the grant of approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India after assessing the facilities, has recommended to the Government for grant of permission for establishment of Government Medical College at Theni with intake of 100 students for the academic year 2006-07. The recommendations of the Council are under consideration of the Government.

Withdrawal of user charges by AIIMS

2969. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 senior faculty members of AIIMS have submitted a petition to his Ministry asking for withdrawal of revised user charges;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the charges are not only against the spirit of AIIMS but also against the socio-economic reality of society;

(d) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(e) whether new charges are also going to deprive more than 80 per cent of the patients of tertiary care at AIIMS as well as send a wrong message about the character of Government-funded hospitals; and

(f) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) The faculty Association of All India Institute of Medical Sciences has made a demand for review of user charges. Accordingly an Internal Committee was set up. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration. The recent exercise for rationalization of charges in AIIMS was carried out after a period of more than 10 years to ensure free treatment to more number of people and needy patients. In this exercise, a total of 1250 cases of

charges for tests, procedures etc. have been rationalized. Charges for over 400 new tests and procedures have been introduced. In respect of another 400 tests, the charges have been increased due to increase in cost of consumables. In the case of over 380 cases, the charges have been left unaltered and in about 40 cases charges have been reduced. The poor and needy patient at AIIMS continue to get the free treatment. The patients admitted in the emergency are given free treatment irrespective their economic status. It has been reported by AIIMS there is no decline in the number of patients after the rationalization of user charges.

Code of conduct for MCI inspectors

2970. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code of conduct has been laid down by Government and MCI for the conduct and behaviour of various inspectors who visit medical colleges on various duties;

(b) what is the criteria used to select inspectors by the MCI or Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a need to upgrade the level of such inspectors both from their know-how as ell as their understanding of dignity, etc.;

(d) what steps will be taken to obtain feedback reports from all medical colleges on how such inspectors behaved and how they could be rated professionally; and

(e) the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (A) to (e) Inspection of medical institutions by the Medical Council of India is the most important input for grant of permission/recognition to undergraduate/postgraduate courses. The Government is reviewing the entire process of inspection including appointment of permanent and panel of inspectors and bringing in necessary modification with a view to making it more transparent and effective.

Suspension of World Bank Aid to NRHM

2971. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has announced the suspension of aid to various Government run projects like Reproductive and Child Health under the aegis of National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the World Bank and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above (a).

(c) The Reproductive and Child Health-I Project, which is a component of National Rural Health Mission, was negotiated with the World Bank in April/May, 2005. However, this project has not been submitted to the World Bank Board for approval because during the review of the World Bank funded RCH-I project which closed on 30.09.2004, the department of Institutional Integrity (INT) of World Bank had found some irregularities in procurement. Thereafter the Government of India and the World Bank are in constant dialogue to agree on an action plan that will strengthen the procurement systems and ensure greater transparency.

Anarchy and conflict in AIIMS

†2972. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in New Delhi is suffering from internal conflict and anarchy as a result of which not only the internal atmosphere is deteriorating but also the good doctors are leaving the institute;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Dr. V.S. Mehta had written a letter to him and apprised of the whole scenario; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that there is no internal conflict and anarchy. There is a trend over the last ten years that 7-8 doctors leave the Institute either by resignation or on voluntary retirement on personal grounds. However, this has not led to any deterioration in the secvices. Neither AIIMS nor this Ministry has received any letter from Dr. V.S. Mehta on the reported internal atmosphere of the Institute.

Shortage of Aids drugs

2973. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Aids drugs since December, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to supply these medicines immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir. There is no shortage of drugs under the programme, though some centres reported shortage of drugs for a short period of time. These centres were BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Indore and IMS BHU, Varanasi. All ART centres were provided ARV drugs in July 2005 based on estimated requirements indicated by the respective State AIDS Control Society and the institutions. However, the number of patients registering for ART far exceeded these assessments resulting in some short term shortage.

The ARV drugs were procured in 2004 for 10,000 patients and during 2005 for 25,000 patients. Presently, there are 28,919 patients on ARV. As these patients were not started at the same time, the increase has been progressive and therefore, there is no actual shortage of drugs.

(c) The drugs from centres with low patients load like Pondicherry and Nagaland were shifted to these centres, to ensure no interruption in the treatment.

Further for the year 2006-07, orders for procuring drugs for 85,000 patients have been placed. They are likely to reach the designated centres by the end of May 2006.

Leaving of doctors from AIIMS

2974. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exodus of top talented doctors, financial mismanagement and unrest among the faculty of AIIMS has deteriorated the functioning of the Institute;

(b) if so, whether at least 75 faculty members have left AIIMS during the last ten years;

(c) whether recently four senior doctors have left and many are ready to leave;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to restore its proper functioning and also to meet their demands; and

(e) what are their main demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that during years from 1995 to 2006, around 75 doctors either resigned or voluntarily retired. On an average, 7-8 doctors leave the Institute, every year. This is not a new phenomenon, which is normally expected in a centre of excellence, in any competing values frame work.

Maternal deaths

2975. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that UP alone accounts for close to 40,000 maternal deaths per year, followed by Orissa, Rajasthan and other States, and further between 4 and 5 million women suffer ill-health due to child bearing complications;

(b) if so, how Government propose to tackle this gigantic health problem especially when the causes are preventable to a large extent; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of taking the active help of NGOs especially in areas where problems like inadequate medical facilities, or the indifferent attitude of medical practitioners, or lack of transport for quick movement of patients, etc. are faced with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) State-wise data on number of maternal deaths are not available. However, the Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) as estimated for major states by the Registrar General of India for the year 1998 are given in the statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. 2960 Part (a) to (d)]. The estimates show that Uttar Pradesh has the highest MMR in the country. Data on ill health due to child bearing complications is not available. However, experts estimate that 10-15% of pregnant women are likely to develop complications during pregnancy and child birth.

(b) and (c) The Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) Programme which among other things aims at bringing down the maternal mortality rate, is under implementation in all States and Union Territories of the country since 1997. Under this programme various interventions focussed on reducing maternal deaths, like provision of essential obstetric care, skilled attendance at birth, emergency obstetric care and provisions of referral services are being implemented. The second phase of RCH Programme which has been launched in April, 2005 further strengthens the reproductive & Child Health Services.

Government of India have also launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including services for Immunization and Safe Motherhood. The mission seeks to provide effective health care to rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh. The Mission will operate over a period of seven years from 2005 to 2012. The Reproductive & Child Health Programme is a compponent under the NRHM.

Under the NRHM, the services provided under the RCH Programme will be strengthened through:

- Implementation of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under which cash incentives are provided to pregnant women belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) if they deliver at a health center/hospital.
- Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to 1000. ASHA will facilitate in accessing health care services to the community and will have specific responsibility of mobilizing pregnant women for antenatal care, institutional delivery and post-natal checks and immunization to children.
- Operationalising 2000 Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRU) for providing emergency Obstetric and Child Health services.
- Making 50% Primary Health Centers functional for providing 24-hours delivery services, over the next five years.
- Ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities.
- NGOs are being actively involved under the Mission. Funds are provided to the States for appointing Mother NGOs and Field NGOs in each district of the country in order to provide services in the underserved and unserved areas of these districts.

Over dose of vitamin A under NPPNB

2976. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 million children below three years are being given extremely high dose of Vitamin A under National Programme for Prevention of Nutritional Blindness which can cause toxicity and lead to weak bones; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent adverse effect of 66,000 mcg of Vitamin A against recommended dietary allowance of (RDA) of 400 mcg. per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, 5 doses of Vitamin A are given to children below three years. The first dose at 9 months is 1,00,000 IU followed by 4 doses of 2,00,000 IU once every six months. This regime is considered totally safe.

(b) 66,000 mcg. or 2,00,000 IU given every six months is totally safe. The recommendation of 400 mcg (1333 I.U.) is on a daily basis.

Schools for training medical professionals

2977. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up schools at different locations to train medical professionals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the schools will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government proposes to support the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) in setting up of world class Institutes of Public Health in India to impart highest quality of public health education in the country. The exact number of Institutes has not yet been decided. PHFI is in the process of working out the detailed modalities for setting up the institutes, including site selection for building the Institutes. PHFI will become functional this year and the first Indian Institute of Public Health is likely to be commissioned by PHFI in 2008.

AIIMS like institute in Himachal Pradesh

2978. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up an AIIMS like institute for the State of Himachal Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) to cater to the needs of lakhs of people in the State as such institutes have been proposed for various other States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) if not, the rationale therefore and the guidelines on which States have been chosen for such institutes; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide specialized medical care for the residents of Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), it is proposed to set up one AIIMS-like institution each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneshwar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh). These states were chosen as they are under served in terms of medical infrastructure, high incidence of mortality and morbidity, need for super-speciality services etc. PGIMER, Chandigarh, an institute of national importance is already providing specialised medical care to the people of Himachal Pradesh and therefore, at present, there is no proposal to set up an AIIMS like Institution in Himachal Pradesh.

Adverse effects of cosmetics

†2979. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that comon cosmetics such as talcum powder, perfumes, soap, oil nail polish, lipstick, etc. are injurious to health and even pose a threat of cancer;

(b) whether Government would take any step to warn consumers of harmful effects of cosmetics; and

(c) whether Government would eventually take steps to ban the manufacturing and sale of these synthetic, inorganic cosmetics products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No specific reports have been received in this Ministry that talcum powder, perfumes, soap, oil, nail polish and lipstick are injurious to health and even pose a threat of cancer.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per Schedule "S" of Drug & Cosmetics Rules all these products are required to conform to the standards laid down by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS). As per IS 4707 (Part I) and (Part-II) of BIS Standards only such ingredients, which have been considered as safe for human use, are allowed in preparations of cosmetics and toiletries. Further Dermatological Safety of Cosmetics is covered under IS 4011 of BIS standards.

(c) In view of the above, the question for banning these cosmetics/ toiletries products does not arise.

Death cases reported as a result of failure of sterilization surgery

†2980. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of failure of sterilization operations and the number of cases of deaths due to sterilization operations reported during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the provisions for granting compensation in such cases;

(c) whether cases of failure of sterilization operations of both husband and wife have also been reported;

(d) if so, the numbers thereof, State-wise and the provisions for granting compensation to them and the situations in which compensation has been denied; and

(e) the details of the cases where compensation was denied to both husband and wife on failure of sterilization operations in Chhattisgarh and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Information for the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Prior to the introduction of National Family Planning Insurance Scheme in November, 2005, there was no provision for compensation for failure following sterilization under the Central Compensation Scheme. Under the present National F.P. Insurance Scheme, Rs. 20,000/- is to be paid to the acceptors of sterilization, in case of failure following sterilization.

(c) to (e) No such case has been reported by any State/UT in the last three years. However, one such case had been reported in 1998 from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Jas Pur, M.P. (now in Chhattisgarh). Compensation was denied to Smt. Urmila Tiwari & Shri Ranganath Tiwari by the Govt. of Chhattisgarh on the ground that there are chances of failure in 0.5% in female sterilization and 0.1% of male sterilization.

Statement

Details regarding deaths due to sterilization and conception after sterilization (Failures) during the last three years.

Name of State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Deaths due to sterilizat-ion	Concept ion after sterilizat-ion	Deaths due to sterilizat-ion	Concept-ion after sterilizat-ion	Deaths due to sterilizat-ion	Concept-ion after sterilizat-ion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.P.	19	0	31	0	5	2
Arunachal Pd.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	0	0	0	2	0
Bihar	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gujarat	5	0	N.R.	N.R.	7	0
Haryana	0	35	2	28	0	19
H.P.	0	40	0	8	0	0
J&K	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	26	52	25	69	25	124
Kerala	0	7	N.R.	N.R.	1	43
M.P.	8	20	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Maharashtra	22	87	23	65	10	47
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	3	0	1	0	3
Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0
Orissa	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Punjab	3	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Rajasthan	6	335	4	35	6	145
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	37	309	36	198	31	360
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.P.	13	131	24	101	15	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	3	0	N.R.	N.R.	2	
Chhattisgarh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	3	25
Jharkhand	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Uttaranchal	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
A&N Islands	0	4	0	0	0	4
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	78	0	49	—	37
Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	3	2	0	9	0	0
Total:	**146**	**1106**	**145**	**563**	**107**	**927**

Programmes for controlling anaemia

2981. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of anaemia in the populations in the country alongwith details thereof among adolescent girls, women and children;

(b) what are the causes of such deficiencies;

(c) what are the special measures being adopted by Government; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to treat this at par with successful campaign of his Ministry against Polio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-II, 51.8% of ever married women (15-49 years) were found to have anaemia. In rural areas the rate was 53.1% and in urban areas it was 45.7%. The survey also revealed that 74.3% children in the age group 6-35 months and 56% adolescent girls (15-19 years) were anaemic. The problem of anaemia is more among pregnant women. According to survey conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) in 2002 in 8 states, the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women was found to be 75%, lactating women 78%, adolescent girls (12-14 years)-69% and adolescent girls (15-17 years)-70%.

The important causes for widespread anaemia are inadequate intake of iron, inadequate absorption of iron from cereal based diet, inadequate consumption of green leafy vegetables and citrus fruits, frequent pregnancies with shorter intervals, high prevalence of infections and infestations, faulty feeding practices and lack of dietary diversification. Apart from nutritional factors, illiteracy, poverty and general economic and social development have a bearing on the incidence of anaemia among people.

(c) Iron deficiency is a problem of inadequate nutrition. A National Nutritional Policy was formulated in 1993 and the national plan of action on nutrition is being implemented through a number of Departments/ Ministries of Government of India including, amongst others, the Integrated Child Development Services Programme of Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for improving the nutritional status of pregnant women and children.

Under the Reproductive & Child Health Programme which is a part of NRHM and is being implemented throughout the country, pregnant women and children (1-5 years) are provided with Iron Folic Acid tablets for prophylaxis and treatment of anaemia.

To tackle issues like poverty and general economic development which have a direct bearing on anaemia among people, programmes such as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Indira Awas Yojana and Adult Literacy Programme are being implemented by different departments of agencies of Government of India.

(d) There is no proposal at present to launch a campaign for anaemia at par with the campaign of this Ministry against Polio.

Steps to curb smoking habit

2982. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Charles Warren of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia has estimated that global annual deaths from smoking are expected to double by 2020 and that gap between male and female smokers will narrow down;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to India; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to curb smoking habits in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the study of Dr. Charles Warren, as published in Lancet, the global burden of disease from tobacco use in estimated to double with the number of deaths slated to rise from 5 million in 2005 to 10 million in 2020. The study also reveals that the difference in cigarette smoking between boys and girls is smaller than the difference between men and women.

(c) For discouraging the consumption of Tobacco Products a comprehensive Act titled Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution), Act, 2003 has been enacted and has come into effect from 1st May, 2004, the salient features of which are:

(i) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products;

(ii) Prohibition of smoking in public places;

(iii) Prohibition of sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of schools/institutes;

(iv) Prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors.

Foreign training for ground level health personnels

2983. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top officials are going abroad for getting the knowledge/training of health schemes of foreign agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the actual doctors/fieldmen who will implement the scheme have no knowledge about it; and

(d) what steps Government will take to give training/knowledge to actual doctors/fieldmen who will implement these schemes in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) National and International agencies and UN organizations like WHO, NUFPA etc. request

for nominations from the Government of India, from time to time, for training programmes/fellowships in the areas of Health and Family Welfare, both within India and abroad. In addition, the Government of India itself sponsors officials abroad for need based training and study programmes. Such nominations are made in consultation with the State/UT Governments, where necessary, and selected officials include administrators/medical and para-medical personnel/field workers from both the Central and State/ UT Governments.

CGHS Dispensary, Paschim Vihar

†2984. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when a building is likely to be constructed to accommodate CGHS dispensary at Paschim Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) whether male and lady doctors have been accommodated in the same room at Ayurvedic dispensary at present;

(c) whether women patients are facing inconvenience as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) DDA has not handed over the possession of allotted Plot.

(b) Presently CGHS Ayurvedic Unit at Paschim Vihar is functioning in a DDA Flat. Due to acute space constraints both the Doctors have to function from the same room.

(c) and (d) No complaint from any female patient regarding inconvenience faced by them has been received.

Merging of Kota Division with Western Railway

†2985. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the inconvenience likely to be faced by merging Kota Division with Western Railway in place of West-Central Railway;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government are aware that people of Hadaouti and Divisional Workers Unions are demanding to merge the Kota Division with Western Railway; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to merge Kota Division with Western Railway and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) The Kota Division has been placed under West Central Railway keeping in view the operational/administrative convenience without any regional considerations.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received on the subject from various VIPs.

(c) No, Sir. A specific division is placed under a specific Zone keeping in view the operational/administrative requirements. The proposal has not been found feasible based on this criterion.

Toilet facilities at New Delhi Station

2986. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that toilet facilities are not available in all the platforms at New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (d) Railway is aware regarding inadequate toilet facilities at platforms of New Delhi railway station. Railway is making best efforts to provide minimum one block of toilet/urinal facility at Island platforms for the convenience of the passengers. Sufficient nos. of toilets/ urinals are available at platform no. 1 and 12 where the maximum nos. of passengers use the facility. Also the facility of toilet/urinal is available in all existing waiting rooms at platform No. 1 and 12. Construction of five nos. toilet/urinals (one at each Island platform) on BOT basis has been taken up and is targeted for completion by September, 2006.

Safety of Rail Passengers

†2987. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's schemes to ensure the safety of rail passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that incidents of dacoities in night-trains have increased and passengers are feeling insecure; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to augment patrolling in trains particularly at night and to make the train journey safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) To provide better security to the travelling passengers in trains and passenger areas, the Railway Protection Force (RPF) Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 have been amended to enable the Railways, through the RPF, to effectively supplement the efforts of the State Governments in controlling crime on the Railways. The Railway Protection Force staff are being deployed to escort many trains, and in the passenger area to augment the efforts of the State Governments. RPF has also been empowered to deal with the minor offences affecting the train operations such as Alarm chain pulling, roof travel, touting, ticketless travel, unauthorized entry etc. (except Sabotage related offences under Sections 150 to 152) amending the Railways Act w.e.f. July 2004. The objective was to ensure that the State Police (Government Railway Police) get more man power and time to handle heinous offences such as Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, Rape etc. including Sabotage and Train Wrecking, under the provision of India Penal Code, the Railways Act and other laws of the land.

(b) There is no increase in the number of cases of dacoity and robbery over Indian Railways during the year 2005 as compared to the previous year 2004.

(c) To effectively supplement the efforts of the State Government in controlling crime on the Railways, Railways Protection Force is providing on an average of 1125 escort parties daily in affected trains in coordination with State Governments. For this an average of 3,397 staff are deployed. In addition, 646 stations, on an average, are being provided security by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway Protection Force with deployment of aproximately 3,165 RPF personnel daily. These deployments are in addition to 2,118 escort parties of Government Railway Police (GRP) deployed on the trains, consisting of 4,872 personnel.

Pending rail projects in Tamil Nadu

2988. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending rail projects in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the reasons for delay in the implementation of these projects; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) Pending projects are considered as those projects which have been included in the budget but clearances are awaited. No such project is pending in Tamil Nadu. However, 02 new line, 09 gauge conversion, 06 doubling and 02 electrification projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are in progress. These projects are in various stages of progress and are being progressed as per availability of resources.

Vacancies in Railways in Madurai Division

2989. SHRI C. PERUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancies of different categories of employees in Southern Railway and especially in Madurai Division;

(b) whether due to a large number of vacancies, there is a possibility of train accidents; and

(c) if so, the action taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) The vacancies in Southern Railway & vacancies in Madurai Division are given category-wise as under:—

Southern Railway			Madurai Division		
Category	Category	Category	Category	Category	Category
'A' & 'B'	'C'	'D'	'A'& 'B'	'C'	'D'
44	7800	2081	3	761	358

(b) to (c) Arising of vacancies and their filling up is a continous process. Vacancies are filled up mainly through open market recruitment, and promotions. While promotions are done departmentally, open market recruitment is done mainly through Railway Recruitment Boards. All efforts are being taken to fill up the vacancies especially of safety categories.

Rail Freight Authority

2990. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Rail Freight Authority to oversee the establishment of a dedicated freight corridor; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to plan, construct and maintain the Dedicated Freight Corridors. The SPV will also be responsible for movement of trains within its jurisdiction.

Gauge conversion in Rajasthan

†2991. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time frame prescribed for the completion of gauge conversion projects in Rajasthan;

(b) the actual and financial progress of the guage conversion projects in Rajasthan and the reasons for delay; and

(c) the details of the budget provision made for Rewari-Sadulpur, Sriganganagar-Sarupsar and Phulera-Jodhpur, railway line in Rajasthan and whether this provision is sufficient to complete the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) The details of on-going gauge conversion projects in Rajasthan, budget outlay during 2006-07, physical and financial progress and the target wherever fixed are given as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	Name of project	Anticipated cost	Expenditure upto March, 2006	Budget outlay 2006-07	Physical/ actual progress	Target wherever fixed
1.	Rewari-Sadulpur including Sadulpur-Hissar	306.58	15.48	28.99	6%	
2.	Bhildi-Samdri	244.74	32.85	115.0	18%	Work is being executed by Kutch Railway Company Ltd. Work is likely to be completed during 2007-08.
3.	Ajmer-Chitaurgarh Udaipur	456.00	215.68	194.98	65%	Chittaurgarh-Udaipur section has already been completed and opened for traffic on 27.06.2005. Ajmer-Chittaurgarh is targeted for completion during 2006-07.
4.	Sriganganagar-Sarupsar	143.92	4.27	9.28	5%	
5.	Pipar Road-Bilara	33.44	8.44	25.0	25%	Work is likely to be completed during 2007-08.
6.	Ajmer-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari	469.10	0.01	270.0	20%	Project is under execution by RVNL and targetted for completion during 2007-08.

Phulera-Jodhpur gauge conversion has already been completed and commissioned.

The works are progressing as per availability of resources and funds to the various projects in the State are allocated based on a State-wise formula.

Electrification of Railway Sections

†2992. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of his Ministry for electrification of railway sections;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is not proper that maximum number of railway sections ought to be electrified; and

(c) the number of proposal submitted by Rajasthan State for electrification of railway sections alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) Electrification projects are considered primarily on economic considerations excepting projects justified as operational necessity. The criterion/guidelines being followed in this regard are as under:

(i) Each electrification project will be justified on Rate of Return, which should exceed 14% with the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method.

(ii) In certain specific cases, electrification will be justified on considerations of operational flexibility.

(iii) While proposing electrification of a route, the rail network in the region in totality should be considered to include, if necessary, short route lengths, which would otherwise remain non-electrified and reduce operational flexibility.

(c) Following three proposals for electrification of railway track have been recommended by Government of Rajasthan during last two years. The status are as under:

S.No.	Section	Status
1.	Bina-Kota	The electrification work has been sanctioned and included in Railway Budget 2006-07 at a cost of Rs. 175 72 crores.
2.	Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur	Not agreed.
3.	Ratlam-Neemuch-Chhitorgarh	Not agreed.

Meeting of Chief Executives of BIMSTEC Railways

2993. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railway held first meeting of the Chief Executives of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Railways in September, 2004; and

(b) if so, what follow-up action have, so far, been taken to promote regional co-operation among the BIMSTEC countries in the matter of transportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of Chief Executive Officers of Railways of BIMSTEC nations was held in September, 2004. During the meeting Indian Railways had offered to train the railway personnel of BIMSTEC nations free of cost. The offer was subsequently extended to Mekong-Ganga Cooperation countries during the 2nd meeting of Chief Executive Officers of Railways of BIMSTEC nations in Yangon in 2005. As a follow-up action, Indian Railways, have started free training to Railway personnel of member countries.

Spending by Railways during Eleventh Plan

2994. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways set to spend Rs. 500,000/- crores during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, how far this Plan shall improve the working of the Railway Department particularly theft cases and railway accidents during the Eleventh Plan; and

(c) how this amount shall be managed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) The 11th Plan has not been finalized.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Freight movement by Rail Network

2995. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of effective freight transport by rail network and delivery logistics are some of the impediments in the economic growth of the country;

(b) whether in relation to China, India's freight movement by rail network is poor and tariff high;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to identify and remove the shortcomings and make the system competitive by international standards;

(d) whether Government are considering to open up freight movement by rail network to foreign players; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Between 1992-2002, the two railways carried almost the same volume of passenger traffic (Passenger Kilometers), but the Chinese Railways carried four and half times the freight traffic (Tonne-Kilometers) carried by Indian Railways. The average freight tariff is India is almost 66 per cent higher than that in China.

(c) In order to substantially increase our capacity for freight transport, it is planned to construct two Dedicated Freight Corridors (on Western and Eastern routes) at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,000 crore. Besides, a large number of other projects like New Lines, Doubling, Gauge Conversions Traffic Facility Railway Electrifications etc. have been sanctioned and the works are in progress. After completion of these works, the capacity constraints will be removed substantially and will increase throughput on the Indian Railway network.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Rail network in the country

2996. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new rail line proposals of Rajasthan State have been included in the Rail Budget 2005-06 for conducting survey work;

(b) what is the time frame fixed up by his Ministry for the survey of above new rail lines;

(c) what is the criteria for sanctioning these new railway lines after completion of survey;

(d) what are the data about the rail network in the country, State-wise; and

(e) where the State of Rajasthan stands in the availability of rail network *vis-a-vis* other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) The surveys for following new railway line in the State of Rajasthan were included in the Budget 2005-06.

(i) Anupgarh-Jaisalmer via Khajuwala and Ramgarh (485 kms.)

(ii) Ajmer-Kota (210 kms.)

(b) The target for completion of the above surveys has not been fixed.

(c) The policy for taking up new line projects was enunciated by the National Transport Policy Committee in 1980. This policy states that new lines would be taken up on the following criteria.

(i) Project oriented lines to serve new industries for tapping mineral and other resources.

(ii) Missing links for completion alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing saturated routes.

(iii) Lines required for strategic reasons; and

(iv) Lines for establishment of new growth centers or giving access to remote areas.

Apart from this, the financial viability of the project is also taken into consideration. As per extant norms, a project is cosidered financially justified if it yields a financial return of not less than 14% under Discounted Cash Flow Method.

(d) and (e) The position of State of Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* other States as regard to availability of rail network in route kilometrage as on 31.03.2005 is given in the statement.

Statement

Statewise route kms. as on 31.3.2005

Sl. No.	*Name of State*	*BG*	*MG*	*NG*	*Total*
1	Uttar Pradesh	6826	1717	2	8545
2	Rajasthan	3437	2314	87	5838
3	Maharashtra	4345	429	753	5527
4	Gujarat	2775	1723	786	5284
5	Andhra Pradesh	4839	330	36	5205
6	Madhya Pradesh	3676	500	729	4905
7	Tamil Nadu	2310	1861	0	4171
8	West Bengal	3356	280	220	3856
9	Bihar	2145	1234	0	3379
10	Karnataka	2574	408	0	2982
11	Assam	1228	1278	0	2506
12	Orissa	2189	0	91	2280
13	Punjab	2086	0	12	2098
14	Jharkhand	1941	0	0	1941
15	Haryana	1276	318	3	1597
16	Chhattisgarh	1070	0	89	1159
17	Kerala	933	117	0	1050
18	Uttaranchal	284	61	0	345
19	Himachal Pradesh	39	0	246	285
20	Delhi	183	22	0	205

Sl No.	Name of State	BG	MG	NG	Total
21	Jammu & Kashmir	138	0	0	138
22	Goa	69	0	0	69
23	Tripura	0	64	0	64
24	Nagaland	11	2	0	13
25	Mizoram	0	2	0	2
26	Manipur	0	1	0	1
27	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
28	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0

Development of Platforms in Punjab

2997. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of railway platforms likely to be developed in Punjab during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): Railways do not maintain State wise record. Railways maintain zone wise record. The jurisdiction of Northern and North Western Railways falls in Punjab. There are more than 8000 railway stations on Indian Railways. All the stations have been provided Minimum Essential Amenities as per the norms and according to the category of station. Up-gradation of stations, which includes improvements/raising of platforms, is a continuous process and every year number of such works has been/ are being sanctioned based on importance of station and inter-se-priorities. Such up-gradation works are completed at large number of stations every year.

Linking of North East to Myanmar and Bangladesh

2998. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of railways in Kilometres in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura (sanctioned and completed so far);

(b) the programme of Government to link Myanmar and Bangladesh with the North-Eastern States in possible cases; and

(c) the details of the efforts of Government along this dimension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) The length of railways (route kilometres) in these States as on 31.03.2005 (latest available) is given below:—

Name of the State	*Route Kilometres*
Arunachal Pradesh	1.26
Nagaland	12.85
Meghalaya	No rail line
Manipur	1.35
Mizoram	1.50
Sikkim	No rail line
Tripura	64.42

(a) and (c) Ministry of External Affairs had commissioned Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES Ltd.) to carry out a feasibility study for India-Myanmar Rail Link. This study has been completed. The feasibility study suggested the following alignments:

In India:

(i) Construction of new rail link between Jiribam-Imphal-Moreh at a cost of Rs. 2941.08 crore.

In Myanmar:

(ii) construction of a new rail link between Tamu (Moreh)-Kalah-Segyi at a cost of Rs. 1339.02 crore and rehabilitation of existing line from Segyi-Chaungu Myohaung at a cost of Rs. 283.959 crore.

No decision has been taken with regard to setting up rail link with Myanmar. However, a new line from Jiribam-Imphal Road (Tupul) has been taken up to provide connectivity to Imphal and the same is targeted for completion by March 2010.

For connecting Bangladesh, survey for new line from Agartala to Akhaura (Bangladesh) has been taken up. The survey in Indian territory has been completed and in Bangladesh territory, survey is being done by Bangladesh authorities.

Medical Facilities to Passengers

†2999. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangement to provide medical facilities to the passengers falling sick during rail-journey;

(b) who is responsible for providing medical facilities in trains; and

(c) the policy for giving compensation to the passengers who die during journey for want of medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) All long distance Passenger carrying trains are provided with First Aid Boxes containing essential drugs and dressing materials and the First Aid Boxes are available with the Guards of all the trains. In addition Augmented First Aid Boxes with additional medicines, disposable medical material, etc. have been provided with the Train Superintendents/Pantry Car Managers of Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express Trains and on nominated long distance Mail /Express trains. Services of Train Superintendents, Train-Conductors, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Pantry Car Managers and doctors travelling as passengers are also utilized to attend to passengers who are in need of urgent medical assistance. The front line staff viz. Train Superintendents, Train-Conductors, Travelling Ticket Examiners, etc. are all trained in rendering first aid. Trains also make unscheduled halts, if necessary, at the stations enroute in extreme emergencies. The Station Masters have details of doctors, clinics & hospitals, both Government and Private, in the vicinity of the station, so that their services can be requisitioned, in emergencies. In addition, a database has also been developed regarding availability of the non-railway medial facilities for providing emergency medial care to sick travelling passengers in the Trains and at the station enroute.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The front line staff on trains is responsible for providing First Aid medical facilities in trains. There is no policy to provide compensation to the passengers who die in trains for want of medical facilities in trains as Hospital like facilities cannot be provided in running trains.

Deterioration of IInd AC coaches

3000. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that condition of IInd AC sleeper coaches is deteriorating day-by-day;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to replace all the old coaches; and

(c) the details of Government plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However, coaches are replaced when they are condemned on age-cum-condition basis. Coaches beyond codal life are not used in commercial passenger service.

Gulbarga Bidar Railway Line

3001. SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to link Gulbarga Bidar railway line;

(b) what is the total estimate costs of this project;

(c) how much period will be required for the completion of this project;

(d) how much amount has been provided for the year 2006-07 in the budget; and

(e) how many stations will be coming under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) Gulbarga-Bidar new line is a sanctioned work which has been taken up.

(b) The total anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 369.70 crore.

(c) The completion of the work will depend upon the overall availability of resources and no target date for completion of the work has yet been fixed.

(d) An amount of Rs. 10.00 crore has been provided for the work in Budget 2006-07.

(e) A total of 11 stations comprising of 4 halt stations and 7 crossing stations have been proposed on the section excluding Bidar (Khanapur) and Gulbarga which are existing stations.

Special purpose vehicles to fund port connectivity

3002. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry plans to set up seven special purpose vehicles to fund port connectivity projects with public private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating those falling in the Orissa State; and

(c) how far these project would help the steel plants located in Orissa in fast movement of freight traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) has signed five Memorandum of Understanding for creating project specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for following port connectivity projects—Bharuch-Dahej Gauge Conversion, Surat-Hazira New Line, Bhildi-Samdari Gauge Conversion, Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam, New Line, and Haridaspur-Paradip New Line. Haridaspur-Paradip New Line is the only port connectivity project in Orissa with public-private partnership.

(c) Haridaspur-Paradip New Line in Orissa is expected to handle iron ore traffic between Banspani and Paradip Port and Coking Coal from Paradip Port to various steel plants.

Upgradation scheme in Orissa

3003. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start up-gradation scheme of rail

reservation for wait-listed passengers in which the wait-listed passengers will get automatically upgraded to the next higher class;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of trains traversing through Orissa state there are proposed to be covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) To ensure optimum utilization of available accommodation, a scheme to upgrade full fare paying confirmed and not waitlisted passengers to the next higher class has been launched in all Mail/Express trains, having sleeping accommodation, including those traversing through Orissa with effect from 24/02/2006.

East Coast Railway

3004. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Coast Railway has picked up both in freight and passenger traffic during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan to create additional rail infrastructure facilities to cope with the increased freight and passenger traffic on this rail system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revenue earning originating freight loading in the current fiscal year has shown an improvement of 12.27% in its first month *i.e.* April' 06 over that recorded during corresponding month of previous financial year. Although the passenger traffic recorded a growth of 10.53% in 2005-06 as compared to the previous years, the initial estimate of passenger earning in April' 06 indicates a growth of 0.03% over April'05.

(c) A large number of projects like new line, doubling works, traffic facilities work, railway electrification works and other works have been sanctioned on East Coast Railway and the works are in progress. The

ccmplete details of such work are included in the works, machinery and rolling stock programme of Railways for 2006-07 Part II (A,B, and C), Ministry of Railways, which was laid in both Houses of Parliament at the time of presentation of Railways Annual Budget 2006-07. Completion of these works will reduce the capacity bottlenecks and increase throughput over East Coast Railway.

Railway safety

3005. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low priority has been given to rail safety in practice in the wake of negligible outlay of less than 2 per cent given out of the total outlay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the meagre allocation for safety is diverted for some other purpose on many a time;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Safety Directorate is nothing to do with the execution and review of safety performance work except to inspect and report; and

(d) whether the above situations would deliver the desired purposes of safety or will the entire process warrant a re-look for better performance and achievement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) No, Sir. Safety is given due importance and substantial provisions are made therefor. The percentage outlay (Net) during 2006-07 for railway safety is 27% (including Market Borrowings) and 35% (excluding Market Borrowings) of the total net plan outlay.

(b) Funds allocated for safety works are not generally diverted. However, there has been some under-utilisation of railway Safety Fund in the earlier years mainly on account of Road Safety Works—Road over/under bridges which are executed jointly by the Railways and State Governments. In these works, delays occur due to fund constraints faced by the State Governments, delays in finalisation of approach alignment and acquisition of land by the State Governments, difficulties in removing encroachments on approach portion of bridges etc.

(c) and (d) Safety Directorate of Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) is actively involved in monitoring, review and reporting aspects of various Railway Safety works being implemented. Railway safety is of prime concern to the Railways, hence is a continuous process. With the efforts being made, there has been continuous improvement in the safety performance of the Railways.

Compensation for land acquired for Bogibeel Project

3006. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation for land which was acquired for the rail-cum-road approach to the Bogibeel bridge on the north bank from Sissiborgaon to Dembuk Kareng, is still pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps Government have taken for settlement of land compensation, which is pending in the Sissiborgaon Circle Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) The land required by Railways on the North Bank side of Bogibeel Bridge is being acquired by District Collector (DC) Dhemaji. The full funds as per the estimate/demand raised by DC/ Dhemaji have been deposited for disbursements to the land owners. DC/ Dhemaji has informed that full payments towards land acquired have been made in 170 cases and for some other cases 80% payment has been made and balance final payment is under process.

The matter is being pursued in the monthly meeting with DC/Dhemaji at field level and the quarterly meeting with Chief Secretary, Government of Assam at State level.

Pending Rail Projects

3007. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pending railway projects are worth an astounding Rs. 47,000 crores (till March, 2005) and the longest pendancy is for a railway for which the budgetary allocation was first made in 1972;

(b) whether it is a fact that a detailed list of pending projects shows that for as many as 33 railway proejcts (some announced a decade ago), the Centre has given 'nil' funds for commencing the railway line; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Review and rationalization of freight tariff by railways

3008. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have lately reduced the unloading time for Box-N-Wagon from 10 hours to 5 hours, while simultaneously increasing the demurrage/welfare charges, thus considerably increasing the demurrage burden on the power plants, the main users of coal;

(b) whether his Ministry has also raised the tariff on penal over-loading to six times and changed the classification of coal freight to the detriment of the consumer; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of Punjab and other States mainly dependent on thermal power have sought review and rationalization of these freight related issues and Government response and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) In order to rationalize/streamline the system, free time for loading/unloading of wagons, rates of demurrage, wharfage & punitive charges and trainload classification of coal have been revised. However, keeping in view the representation from various Rail Users, following relaxations have been permitted:

Free time for mechanized unloading of open wagon rake has been increased to 7 hours *w.e.f.* 1.1.2006.

Rate of demurrage charge has been reduced *w.e.f.* 1.1.2006, as under:

Detention in excess of permissible free time	Rate per 8-wheeled Broad Gauge (BG) wagon per hour, or part of an hour	
	Prior to 1.1 2006	w.e.f. 1.1.2006
First 24 hours	Rs. 100/-	
Next 24 hours	Rs. 200/-	75/-
Beyond 48 hours	Rs. 300/-	

Rates of punitive charge have been reduced w.e.f. 23.12.2005. Now the punitive charge will be levied at 2 times of the freight rates applicable to that commodity if the aggregate payload in a rake does not exceed the combined permissible carrying capacity of the rake. In case the aggregate payload in a rake exceeds the permissible carrying capacity of the rake, punitive charge will be levied at 3 times of the freight rates applicable to the highest class.

Blowing up of Railway Station in Bihar

3009. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 200 armed members of Maoist blew up a railway station and damaged railway tracks and overhead wires in Gaya district of Bihar, which forced the Railways to cancel large number of trains on Gaya-Dhanbad section on the 9th April, 2006;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) how much damage to the railway property was done by them and what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the safety of railway property from the attack of Maoists in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 9-4-2006 at about 00.40 hrs. about 25-30 armed Maoists arrived at Bansinala block Hut and captured the four persons *viz.* Cabinman, a porter, one off-duty porter, on duty Ticket Contractor and took them towards South West side about 01 kilometre, after that they blasted and destroyed the Bansinala Block Halt building. They also caused two more explosions between Up and Down

railway tracks at KM No. 444/2. Over Head Equipments (OHE) were also damaged due to this impact between KM No. 443/16-445/4 on Down Line. After causing explosions and shouting slogans, the Ultras set free all the four persons without harming them. Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and Local Police including Superintendent of Railway Police, Patna, Superintendent of Police Gaya and Assistant Security Commissioner/Railway Protection Force (RPF), Dhanbad arrived at the site and conducted enquiry.

In this connection Government Railway Police Station/Gaya has registered a case No. 54/2006 dated 9-4-2006 under sections 147, 148, 347, 353, 427 IPC; 150, 151 of the Railways Act; Sections 3 and 4 of Explosion Act; Section 17 of Criminal Law Act; Section 27 of Arms Act.

(c) In this incident, property worth Rs. 18,00,000/- was damaged.

Whenever, information or intelligence regarding bundh called by Maoists is received, security measures are adopted with deployment of Railway Protection Force/Railway Protection Special Force in coordination with Civil Police and Government Railway Police at sensitive Railway Station/ sections for safety of railway property and passengers.

Safety of passengers

3010. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of the discussions which the Railway Board have had with the Director Generals of Police, as directed by him on 24th of December, in Chennai, while expressing his concern that "providing security to passengers is the responsibility of the State-run Government Railway Police Personnel, but they are not doing their duty well"; and

(b) whether any action was taken against Government Railway Police Personnel who were on duty in the running train when incident of rape and looting happened near Jhansi in the third week of December, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) No, Sir. No such meeting was held in December 2005 with Director Generals of Police in Chennai.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Departmental Action was taken against the GRP (Government Railway Police) of Bhopal Division by the Government Railway Police, Madhya Pradesh.

Beating of workers from Bihar on Jansewa Express

†3011. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instance involving beating of the workers from Bihar on board Jansewa Express near Gonda (UP) by RPF personnel and some other employees has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether the railway administration has conducted any inquiry into the incident; and

(c) the information available with Government in this regard and action taken by it, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) No, Sir. However, an incident of beating of workers from Bihar by 04 Government Railway Police (GRP) personnel was reported on 18-4-2006 near Gonda Railway Station in Train No. 5210 (Janseva Express).

(b) Yes, Sir. On receipt of complaints, an enquiry was conducted by the Divisional Railway Manager/Lucknow, Senior Divisional Security Commissioner/Lucknow and Divisional commercial Manager/Lucknow of N.E. Railway. During the course of enquiry, statements of victim passengers were obtained and found that GRP personnel misbehaved and threatened the passengers and also ascertained that this was not a case of beating but also extortion/snatching of money from them. The incident was also brought to the notice of the Additional Director General of Police, Railways, Lucknow/Uttar Pradesh by the North Eastern Railway's Administration in a coordination meeting at Lucknow on 27-4-2006.

(c) As per information available, the defaulting GRP (Government Railway Police) Constables have been placed under suspension and the Inspector-in-Charge/GRP/Gonda has been transferred in this regard. In this connection an FIR was lodged and consequently a case on crime No. 37/06 under section 307, 353, 332, 504, 506, 224, 384 IPC (Indian Penal Code) and 7/13 Prevention of Corruption Act dated 19-4-2006 has been registered against 04 GRP Constables at Government Railway Police Station, Gonda.

Action has also been initiated against the GRP Constables under section 82 & 83 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway projects in Maharashtra

3012. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have shelved the Pachora-Jamner and Pune-Nagar-Nasik railway projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation for reconsideration of its decisions on the above projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) to (c) These projects had never been sanctioned and as such the question of shelving the projects does not arise. However, surveys for Pachora-Jamner gauge conversion and Pune-Nasik new line were completed in the year 2002-01 and could not be taken up because of unremunerative nature, constraint of resources and heavy throwforward of ongoging projects. Requests have been received for taking up these projects.

Railway land under possession of land grabbers

3013. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have since conduced a survey to know as to how much of their land whether along the tracks or around the railway stations is under the possession of the land grabbers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan has been finalized by the Railways to get the grabbed land vacated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) and (b) Approximately 1990 hectares of Railway land is under encroachment.

(c) and (d) Railways are engaged in a continuous exercise to remove encroachments from their land as per the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, and the Railways Act, 1989.

Linking of Kankurgachi chord line with circular Railway line

3014. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider linking Kankurgachi Chord line under Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway with circular railway passenger line as Majerhat; and

(b) if so, the time frame set for the same thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) Kankurgachi Chord joins Ballygange and Kankurgachi stations which are located on Sealdah-Majerhat-Budge-Budge and Sealdah-Dum Dum-Ranaghat Sections respectively. Thus Majerhat, Ballygange, Kankurgachi and Dum Dum are already connected. Further Majerhat and Dum Dum are now connected by Circular Railway. Thus, Kankurgachi Chord is fully connected with Circular Railway system at either end.

(b) Does not arise.

Connecting villages with metropolis and suburbs through Rail-Tel

†3015. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to connect villages to metropolis and suburbs through Rail-Tel, an Undertaking of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is its scope?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NARANBHAI RATHWA): (a) No, Sir. However Planning Commission is exploring the possibility for connecting villages through the networks of consortium of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of which Rail-Tel is also a part.

(b) Does not arise at present.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Credit facility to small scale industries

†3016. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the items reserved for the small scale industries are manufactured only in the small scale industries;

(b) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks dilly-dally in disbursing loans to the small scale industries as a result of which they have to face great difficulties; and

(c) if so, the details of scheme of Government to remove these impediments and to provide credit facility to the small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) Violation of the provisions relating to reservation of items for exclusive manufacturing in small scale industry (SSI) sector under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 (I (D&R) Act, 1951)) is punishable with penalty under sections 24 and 24A. On receiving complaint/ intimation and after ascertaining the facts of violation of the statutory provision relating to reservation, Government initiatives action in accordance with these provisions of the I (D&R) Act, 1951.

(b) and (c) To facilitate timely flow of adequate credit to the SSI units, various measures have been aken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. These, inter alia, include fixing time frame for disposal of loan applications, enhancement in composite loan limit from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore, raising of project cost limit under National Equity Fund Scheme from Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh, enhancement of eligible loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 10 lakh to SSI units having good track record, setting up of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) fund of Rs. 10,000 crore, enhancement of credit limit under Laghu Udhyami Credit Card (LUCC) from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh based on satisfactory track record, etc. Further, in August 2005 the Government has announced a 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises' with the main objective of doubling the flow of credit to the sector within a period of five years, beginning 2005-06.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Export of Iron-Ore by NMDC

†3017. SHRI RAMADHAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron-ore exported by NMDC during the last three years;

(b) the date of expiry of the agreement for export of iron-ore by NMDC;

(c) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has sent a proposal to meet the requirements of raw materials for the units of the State instead of extending the period of export-agreement;

(d) whether any proposal has unanimously been passed by the State Assembly in this regard; and

(e) the decision taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) The quantity of iron ore exported by NMDC in the last 3 yars is given below:—

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total	7.0	7.5	5.9

(Qty. in million tonnes)

(b) The last long term agreement, for export of iron-ore to Japanese steel mills, Korean steel mills and Chinese steel mills by NMDC has expired on 31.3.2006.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Ministery of Steel has held meetings with representatives of Chhattisgarh based units, senior officers of the State Government and officers of NMDC. Based on the deliberations in the meetings it has been decided that;

(i) NMDC wold allocate 2 million tonnes of iron ore to Chhattisgarh based units during 2006-07.

(ii) This allocation would be reviewed after 6 months and depending on off-take revisions could be considered.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) NMDC will facilitate evacuation and lifting of material by Chhatisgarh based units.

(iv) State Government would consider grant of a specific mining lease in favour of a joint venture company to be formed by NMDC alongwith State Mineral Development Corporation for supply of iron ore to Chhattisgarh based Steel Plant.

With regard to long term agreements, for export, the government has decided to renew the agreements for another 5 years.

Supply of Iron Ore

†3018. SHRI RAMADHAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industrial units in Chhattisgarh to which allocation of iron-ore has been made by NMDC for the current year;

(b) the names of the units out of the units referred to in part (a) above alongwith the amount deposited by each of them with NMDC for supply of iron-ore, as on 31st January, 2006,

(c) whether the units referred to in part (b) above, have been supplied with the iron ore;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the entire quantum of iron ore will be supplied to these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (DR. AKHILESH DAS): (a) During 2005-06, NMDC made allocation of iron ore to 70 Chhattisgarh based sponge iron/steel units. Of these only 47 units were regularly lifting the allocated quantities of iron ore. As such the unavailed allocations of the remaining units were reallocated among 47 units which were regularly lifting iron ore. The names of these units along with the allocation made to them (including reallocations) are given in the statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The total amounts deposited by the 47 units included in annexure-A upto 31.1.2006 was Rs. 83.23 crores. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The payments made by the units upto 31.1.2006 covered supply of 5.6 lakh tonnes of iron ore. Of this 5.25 lakh tonnes was supplied within 31.1.2006 and the balance thereafter.

(d) Does not arise in view of 'c' above.

(e) During 2005-06 (i.e. upto 31.3.2006) a total of 8.395 lakh tonnes of iron ore were supplied to the 47 units, regularly lifting ore, against advance payments received from the units.

Statement-I

Allocation of Iron Ore by NMDC to Industrial Units in Chhattisgarh During 2005-06

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Total Allocation (Qty. in tonnes)
1.	JNECO	59260
2.	Monnet Ispat	106800
3.	Godavri Power	120900
4.	Vandana	71600
5.	Bajrang Power	84900
6.	Ind Agro Synergy	81700
7.	Raipur Alloys	72200
8.	SKS Ispat	99600
9.	Singhal	59000
10.	HEG Ltd	37100
11.	Topworth steel	7400
12.	Real Ispat	13930
13.	Dhalia	17500
14.	Nakoda Ispat	39900
15.	GR Sponge	17100
16.	Sunil Sponge	23800
17.	Mahendra Sponge	13000
18.	Hi Tech Power	24900

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Total Allocation (Qty. in tonnes)
19.	S.K. Sarawagi	24900
20.	Bhagwati	10000
21.	Agrawal Sponge	18650
22.	Anjani Steel	11260
23.	Aarti Sponge	10180
24.	Baldev	26900
25.	NR Sponge	14300
26.	Hare Krishna	10180
27.	Rashmi Sponge	10180
28.	Devi Iron	10180
29.	Satyarth Steel	14725
30.	Navbharat	63900
31.	Ghakun Sponge	7200
32.	Vaswani Industries	13880
33.	P.D. Industries	10600
34.	Khatan Sponge	3700
35.	Nutan Sponge	14300
36.	Mahamaya	10180
37.	Gopal sponge	6480
38.	Indian Steel & Power	10180
39.	Shivalaya Ispat	6480
40.	Euro Pratik Ispat	6900
41.	Indo sponge	4740
42.	Bhilai Ispat	5175
43.	Gagan Sponge	12490
44.	Shilpy Sponge	1500
45.	Ramnivesh Ispat	2250
46.	Gravity Trixm	2600
47.	CRESTSTEEL	11100
	GRAND TOTAL	1305700

Statement-II

Details of Amount Deposited by Chhattisgarh Units During the Period 1.4.2005 *to* 31.1.2006

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Total Amount Deposited (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	JNECO	219.3
2.	Monnet Ispat	1072.9
3.	Godavri Power	939.5
4.	Vandana	584.9
5.	Bajrang Power	904.4
6.	Ind Agro Synergy	538.9
7.	Raipur Alloys	172.9
8.	SKS Ispat	640.2
9.	Singhal	203.6
10.	HEG Ltd.	274.7
11.	Topworth steel	-
12.	Real Ispat	35.0
13.	Drolia	169.6
14.	Nakoda Ispat	304.0
15.	GR Sponge	87.9
16.	Sunil Sponge	131.4
17.	Mahendra Sponge	31.8
18.	Hi Tech Power	24.5
19.	S.K. Sarawagi	56.7
20.	Bhagwati	0.0
21.	Agrawal Sponge	199.6
22.	Anjani Steel	65.0
23.	Aarti Sponge	170.2
24.	Baldev	182.6

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Total Amount Deposited (Rs. in lakhs)
25.	NR Sponge	76.2
26.	Hare Krishna	82.9
27.	Rashmi Sponge	71.4
28.	Devi Iron	26.1
29.	Satyarth Steel	160.5
30.	Navbharat	473.7
31.	Ghakun Sponge	2.6
32.	Vaswani Industries	18.7
33.	P.D. Industries	59.0
34.	Khatan Sponge	16.0
35.	Nutan Sponge	83.0
36.	Mahamaya	41.0
37.	Gopal sponge	8.5
38.	Indian Steel & Power	5.0
39.	Shivalaya Ispat	8.8
40.	Euro Pratik Ispat	9.0
41.	Indo sponge	34.1
42.	Bhilai Ispat	32.3
43.	Gagan Sponge	89.1
44.	Shilpy Sponge	0.0
45.	Ramnivesh Ispat	0.0
46.	Gravity Trixm	15.6
47.	CRESTSTEEL	0.0
	GRAND TOTAL(A)	8323.0